# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## WALL STREET.

### Another Great Swindle—New York Bankers Victimized to the Extent of Half a Million of Dollars.

Wall street was thrown into great excitement yesterday by the announcement of great frauds in the bounty loan certificates of the State of New York, and in registered five-twenty bonds, by means of which an unprincipled operator had swindled the "street" out of at least half a million dollars. The facts of this swindle, as nearly as can at present be ascertained, are these:—In October the firm of William E. Gray & Co.—the "Company" being a mythical character—bought from H. G. Stebbins & Co. the lease and furniture of their office, No. 44 Broad street, and commenced business as brokers, or rather continued that business, having been previously located at No. 36 New street. William E. Gray, the only member of the firm known to those doing business with it, was a young man of prepossessing appearance, gentlemanly address, and good business qualifications, and soon won the confidence of those with whom he came in contact.

In addition to his personal advantages, he was backed by several letters of recommendation, among which, it is said, appeared vouchers from the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Senator Morrill of Maine, ex-Senator Fessenden of Connecticut, Superintendent Callender of the National Banking Department, and others of prominent stations. These letters had the effect of doubly strengthening the confidence already inspired by Gray. During the latter part of last week the Bank of the Commonwealth loaned $30,000 to Gray & Co., "on call," taking as collateral three certificates of the Bounty Loan of New York of $10,000 each. But before the transaction had been fully completed, the cashier of the bank, thinking that something might be wrong, took the certificates to the Manhattan Company—the authorized transfer agents of the State—by the officers of which he was assured that the bonds were altered from $1000 to $10,000.

On Saturday morning Gray called at the Bank of the Commonwealth, and, with extraordinary assurance, complained because the cashier refused to certify his check. As a "firm" he banked with the Bank of the Commonwealth, but his private account was kept at the Mechanics' Bank. Failing to secure accommodation at the former, he went to the latter, and after depositing with Mr. Cox, the cashier, three State bounty certificates, each for $10,000, received $30,000 cash, with which, he said, he desired to purchase a quantity of bonds from Jay Cooke & Co. Whether he bought the bonds or not is not known.

Having procured this loan, Mr. Gray commenced his preparations for flight, and at 3 P. M. was doubtless many a mile from the financial centre of America. At about that hour, however, a firm from whom he had borrowed $10,000 came down upon his office with Deputy Sheriff O'Neill and an execution, and attached the property therein contained. The "firm" bank account at the Bank of the Commonwealth, of $16,000, and the private account of $3000 at the Mechanics' Bank, were also attached. Gray had either forgotten them in the hurry of his flight, or had considered it imprudent to check too heavily against them.

The losses by the swindle are said to be as follows, although doubtless there are many who wese victimized who will conceal the loss from the public, as well for the preservation of their credit as to avoid ridicule:—Howes & Macy, $75,000; Vermilye & Co., $40,000: Mechanics' Bank, $30,000; Coleman Benedict, $18,000; J. H. Ewell & Co., $25,000; E. P. Scott, $40,000; and Brown & Loveridge, $10,000. The last named firm claim that their loss is nearly, if not entirely, covered by the property they have attached. When the deputy sheriff took possession of the office on Saturday afternoon, he opened the safe and found that its contents were the books of the firm, a love-letter from Gray to his "Dear Birdie," and 100 shares of Quartz Hill stock, now quoted at 76 cents per share.

The Stock Exchange yesterday offered $5000 reward for the apprehension of Gray, and early in the afternoon a meeting of his victims was held at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 20 Nassau street. Nearly all the firms mentioned above were represented, and measures were taken to raise a fund for the prosecution of the search after Gray, and Platt, who is thought to be his accomplice. Mr. Vermilye expressed his decided opposition to anything like compounding a felony. As yet, of course, the losses cannot be definitely stated, but it is thought they will not fall far short of $500,000. Many bankers express themselves very strongly as to the course of the officers of the Bank of the Commonwealth and the Manhattan Company. The fact that Gray effected a loan of $30,000 from the Mechanics' Bank after the interview of Friday night is said to be the fault of the Manhattan Company, which should have given the necessary warning.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

## THE SPANISH ARMADA.

### Conclusion of Preparations for Sea—Eighteen Vessels to Leave this Week—List of Officers and American Engineers.

Fifteen of the Spanish gunboats have been hauled out into the stream, and are anchored just below Thirteenth street, in the immediate vicinity of the Spanish war steamer Pizarro. Each gunboat has a number of men on board, and the little squadron looks quite formidable. Each one has taken in ten days' coal, provisions, small arms, etc., and as soon as three others can be completed eighteen gunboats will depart for Havana, under convoy of the Pizarro. The monition issued by the United States District Attorney to Marshal Harlow, in the case of the gunboats, will be returned by the latter to-day, thus removing the last official obstacle to the departure of the vessels, and it is expected that they will leave on Thursday, although they may possibly be detained a day or two later. The following are the officers announced to command the first expedition. Gunboat No. 1, Lieutenant Alvargomader; No. 2, Lieutenant Jery; No. 3, Lieutenant Fragues; No. 4, Lieutenant Bellstrois; No. 5, Lieutenant Benpuner; No. 6, Lieutenant Olebares; No. 7, Lieut. Ovine; No. 8, Lieut. Piero; No. 9, Lieut. Cuberas; No. 10, Lieutenant Carvanate; No. 11, Lieutenant Gurman; No. 12, Lieutenant Lorente; No. 13, Lieutenant Diaz; No. 14, Lieutenant Leate; and No. 15 by Lieutenant Prendu. Three other officers, Lieutenants Rivero, Lagum etta, and Moscoseo, will stay here to take command of the first three of the remaining fifteen that may be ready. In addition to a lieutenant-commander each boat will receive a midshipman, two engineers, two boatswains, eight firemen, and fourteen sailors. Captain Rafael de Aragon will formally receive the gunboats to-day for the Spanish Government, and Captain Casarago will command the entire flotilla.

Yesterday an immense crowd of men were assembled at the office of the Delamater Iron Works to obtain employment on the gunboats as engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers. There yet remain a number of assistant engineers to be appointed. The following is a list of those engaged yesterday:—Chief Engineers—Henry McCort, Philip Smith, Robert Clark, Charles McDonald, Charles E. Robinson, L. Spangberg, William Crawford, John Curley, H. E. Bonner, E. S. Thompson, F. Hutchinson, J. C. McKabin, Madison Wismer, H. C. Norris, W. B. Timpson, Simon J. Snider, John Marrow, and Patrick McGarry. First Assistant Engineers—James Hutchingson, Joseph Blanco, Gracia Condia, Andrew Jackson, H. Kehning, and W. Consantine. Second Assistant Engineer—Thomas Kelley.

The second flotilla will be completed in about two weeks, and another Spanish man-of-war is expected to arrive here in the meantime, with officers and men for them. The 100-pounder guns and ammunition for the gunboats were shipped to Havana some time ago by the Euterpe. It is remarked that Mr. Delamater is to construct ten additional gunboats for the Spanish Government as soon as the present contract for thirty is filled. A large force of men in citizens' dress, armed with revolvers, is constantly on duty watching the gunboats to prevent any damage being done to them by the Cubans, and every precaution is taken to insure the prompt and successful departure of the flotilla.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

## TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

### Jealousy, Murder, and Casualty in Tennessee—One of the Most Singular Tragedies in the Annals of the South.

*From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 11.*

We give below the history of a horrible affair that occurred at Hollow Rock, a small town on the Northwestern Railroad, in the upper end of this county, nine miles from this place, as we got it from a gentleman who was at the place at the time of the occurrence:—

There lived in the town, strange as it may seem, two men of exactly the same name, yet not at all related to each other. Their names were William A. Green, both men of families, and both addicted to the habit of drinking. We will discriminate between them by giving their names as they were known in this community, to wit:—Sandy Bill and Marlborough Bill. It seems that there had been an illfeeling existing between them for a long time, caused by the belief of Sandy Bill that Marlborough Bill had intruded upon his domestic relations and utterly destroyed his peace and happiness with his wife. With this belief resting upon his soul, he was ever ready to strike down the man who he believed had dishonored his family, if he could only be sure of his guilt. On last Monday night, soon after dark, and before Sandy Bill had left his residence to go to his business house—he had a business house in Hollow Rock—Marlborough Bill, in passing from his residence to town, went by the residence of Sandy Bill and called in. Finding Sandy Bill at home, an altercation commenced between them, which soon terminated in Sandy Bill drawing his pocket-knife and stabbing Marlborough Bill, one fatal and unerring thrust, the blade entering his heart and killing him instantly. The screams of Mrs. Green soon brought in several gentlemen of the town, who, asking what was the matter, was told by Sandy Bill that he had stabbed Bill Green, but did not think he had hurt him badly, and called upon him to get up. Marlborough Bill was lying upon his face on the floor; the persons present seeing that he remained motionless went to him, and found that he was dead. Green, upon seeing that the man was dead, immediately left the house, and getting a horse he rode some three or four miles to a man's house named Pickler, and there remained the balance of the night; leaving, however about daylight afoot. He was found dead at ten o'clock in the day, at the distance of about two miles from Pickler's, with his face in a small branch-water about six inches deep. It is supposed that he had stooped down for the purpose of getting a drink, and was seized with a fit of apoplexy and died, as there were no marks of violence on his person. Thus he walked the earth a murderer only a few short hours until a power stronger than man called him to eternity. This is the most tragic and melancholy termination of a domestic trouble that ever came under our observation, and we sincerely hope it may be the last. The murdered man leaves a wife and several children; the other only leaves his wife. Although they had been married many years, they were never blessed with children.

## HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

### A Man Literally Torn to Pieces in a Mill.

*From the St. Louis Republican, December 11.*

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful accident occurred at the Marine Railway Dry Dock Company's works, just below Carondelet. Patrick Connelly, one of the steadiest and best workmen in his department, was engaged in oiling the journals on the line shaft on the bridge tree between the two mills, about ten feet above ground, when he was caught by the revolving shaft and literally crushed to pieces, the body passing in the crushing, mangling process through a space of about six inches in width.

The brother of the unfortunate man, head sawyer, and a few of the workmen were hurriedly summoned as witnesses upon the arrival of Coroner Spiegelhalter, by Mr. John D. Miller, City Marshal of Carondelet, at about half past four o'clock yesterday, and after a walk of about a mile in the rain and mud, arrived at the house of mourning and death. Here was found the almost frantic wife scarcely able in her wild sorrow to realize what was going on around her. The steady, upright, honest husband to whom she had plighted her troth—the naked, mutilated, unrecognizable body was brought home to her ere she had been told of the shocking accident about two hours after its occurrence.

The evidence was simply that deceased was engaged in oiling the shaft under a little low roof, compelling him to creep on his hands and knees along, and the first known of the accident was a piercing scream, then the falling of the entire scalp of Patrick Connelly, immediately followed by his body; the left arm torn from the socket, but still attached to the shoulder by a few muscles, the ribs literally crushed in, and his clothes, excepting his shoes and stockings, completely torn from his person.

One of his fellow-workmen rushed to him and called him by name, but the dying man could but answer by a look and then was dead.

The head sawyer testified to the general good character of deceased as a workman.

He had been at work at the mill at different times for three or four years.

A fellow workman spoke of it as being a dangerous place for a man to work, and another that it was his opinion a loose nut on the splice of the shaft caught his clothing as he was creeping along in the discharge of his duty, and thus he was dragged and crushed through the six or seven-inch space between the shaft and side-boards; and the appearance of the body and the disintegration of the clothing would indicate the correctness of this statement.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, a Catholic, and about 32 years of age. He leaves a wife, but no children. He had just prepared for himself a comfortable home, and was highly respected as a temperate, honest laborer by his employers and associates.

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts as above stated.

## A DEAF MUTE ELOPEMENT.

### Thomas Pollock and Arabella Martin, late of Pittsburg.

*From the Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Our readers will perceive in another column of the *Dispatch* an advertisement announcing the elopement of two mutes from Alleghany City, named respectively Thomas Pollock and Arabella Martin. The particulars of this rather strange love affair, if such it can be called, have been related to us as follows, by the father of the girl, who is now endeavoring to gain some clue of her whereabouts:—Less than a fortnight since, Pollock called for the first time at Mr. Martin's residence, on Western avenue, representing that he was travelling agent for a commercial establishment in Detroit, and that he was desirous of selling certain goods by sample. In the course of his visit he chanced to meet Miss Martin, who was aged about 26 years, and had been dumb from infancy. Both being versed in the peculiar language of persons in their situation, they were not slow in forming an acquaintance, and numerous communications passed between them. Finally, Pollock left, but promised to return. On the occasion of his next call he had further conversation with Miss Martin, and the result of this intimacy was that he proposed for her hand in marriage, representing, meanwhile, that his business was lucrative, and that he possessed ample means to provide for her and make her happy. The father of the girl did not, however, favor the suit, and so the amorous Michigan man felt himself compelled to cease his visits. Thus ended the first act of the drama.

On Sunday week last, Miss Martin left her home, for the purpose of attending Sabbath School, which was announced to be held for the benefit of the deaf mutes on Franklin street, Pittsburg. She has been accustomed to attend it before, and the circumstance did not excite any particular attention on the part of her parents. When night came, however, and she not having returned, they naturally grew anxious about her. Inquiries were made, but no information of the missing one was obtained until next day, when Mr. Martin was informed that Pollock had met her at the Sabbath School, and that she was last seen in his company. Since then Mr. Martin, though diligent in his search, has not heard a word from the missing couple. He says he feels certain they have gone together, but is in doubt whether the girl went with Pollock voluntarily, or was taken away by force, as the latter measure could be easily accomplished, owing to her inability to make any outcry.

The Detroit officials have been communicated with on the subject, and our local authorities have been informed of the case. At present the members of Miss Martin's family are much distressed by it.

## THE PIRATES OF THE OCEAN.

### Gigantic Robberies on Ocean Steamships—The Authors Unknown—James Irving as a Sailor.

For many months importers from Europe have been astonished on opening their packages to discover that valuable silks, satins, ribbons, and other costly fabrics had been abstracted between the despatching and receiving house. These robberies were reported to the owners of the steamships plying across the Atlantic, and energetic efforts were put forth to discover the perpetrators of the robberies and the *modus operandi* by which the larcenies were so successfully perpetrated.

Keen detectives were put to work, but no clue was struck, and the disappearance of valuable goods continued until a considerable amount had been stolen.

The steamship-owners finally became alarmed, and conferred with the police authorities of New York, London, and Liverpool. The result was that a plan of operations was agreed upon by the heads of the force of these cities with a view of unearthing the perpetrators.

The Superintendent of Police of New York set forth the fact fully to the Board of Police Commissioners on Friday, and he obtained authority to send one of his keenest detectives to Europe at once. Mr. Kennedy detailed Detective James Irving for that duty, and that gentleman left on Saturday at noon on the steamship City of Paris. It is likely that for some weeks the messes of the ocean steamships will contain an English or American detective, who it is to be hoped will be enabled to clear up the mystery that surrounds these robberies, that it is said have already reached $100,000.

## BURLINGAME.

### Complete Success of his Negotiations—They are Appreciated and Confirmed by the Chinese Government.

*From the Boston Journal.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Letters received here from well-informed persons abroad show that Mr. Burlingame has been triumphantly successful in his negotiations with the European powers. His great struggle was in England, where an established policy had to be abandoned by her Majesty's Ministers to meet his views.

Mr. Burlingame's argument with Lord Clarendon was:—First, a policy of consideration; second, to deal with central Governments and not with local authorities; and, third, to use force in such a way only as to protect life and property immediately assailed. These safe, the question becomes diplomatic, to be referred first to Pekin, and, before war shall ensue, to the home Government.

Instructions were sent from the British Foreign Office to China embodying the above three points. Of course the Englishmen in China were furious. They felt exactly as the slaveholders did when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Mr. Lincoln, and they were more bitter than they had been against the treaty with the United States. That treaty, it will be remembered, was assailed by them with a vehemence unparalleled, and they were joined, it is said, by the few citizens of the United States in the Celestial Empire, headed by our then Minister, Mr. J. Ross Browne.

It was the old fight over again between freedom and slavery. The pride of race—the caprice of interest on one side, and a wronged and peaceful people on the other. Of the 8000 foreigners in China 7000 are English. These people have heretofore held the position of directors or masters of the Chinese, or rather of a desire to be. They have had gunboats and officials to support their pretensions, and their wealthy merchants have "dined and wined" all newcomers so liberally as to secure their allegiance, patterning after the old dispensation of "Southern hospitality" at Washington.

The treaty negotiated by Mr. Burlingame with the United States is a check to these aggressive pretensions. It is a broad recognition on the part of the United States of the right of the Chinese to the complete jurisdiction of their own affairs and to be treated exactly like other independent nations. More than that, it gives protection to the Chinese now in California and to countless thousands more who will spread their peaceful industry over our country. The Burlingame treaty with the United States was the first formal recognition of the rights of a Chinaman at home and abroad, and that treaty, coupled with the more recent action of the British Government, is a check to aggressive action in China. It is for that, and because it does not let the English and other foreign merchants in China make money without hindrance, that it has been assailed by them, and by their petted guest, Mr. Browne. They assert that the Chinese, being heathen, need protection, and they wish that protection to be exercised for their benefit.

In France the missionary question presented itself. Just as the French Minister and Mr. Burlingame had reached an accord on the basis of action in the United States and England, news was received of the rumored murders of French missionaries in China, and negotiations were suspended. At length it was ascertained that the news had been exaggerated, and an understanding was arrived at that France would not only be considerate to the Chinese, but that she would send agents to China to execute her will.

In Sweden, Denmark, and Holland Mr. Burlingame has been equally successful, and the two last-named powers will soon send Ministers to China, who will co-operate with those from the United States, Great Britain, and France in carrying out the new relations between China and the great Christian powers. In short, Mr. Burlingame's mission has thus far been a success, fully appreciated and confirmed by the Chinese Government, and destined to exert an important influence henceforth.

## LAKE DISASTERS.

### Number Reported, 1914—Estimated Damage to Property, $4,100,000.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* gives a statement of the marine disasters on the lakes, including the damages to property, from December 15, 1868, to the close of navigation, December, 1869:—

The number of vessels which met disaster is 1914 against 1164 last season—showing an increase of 750. In 1868 103 vessels were totally wrecked, whose measurement aggregated 26,441 tons. This season the number totally lost is 126, with a measurement of 38,892 tons, which is certainly a large increase.

Up to the 31st of October the amount of damage sustained by the shipping on the lakes was hardly equal to the average of seasons, and vessel-owners and underwriters congratulated themselves upon their good fortune. But the storms of November followed in quick succession, and, each even more violent than the preceding one, swept away all these bright prospects, and burdened both owners and underwriters with heavy losses. The disasters reported in November number 240, involving damage to property of upward of $2,000,000.

These are probably the highest figures ever reached in any one month since the navigation on the lakes began. The loss of life during the season was considerably less than in 1868. The tables which complete our summary are valuable for future reference and should be preserved.

RECAPITULATION.

The following tables show the number of disasters reported in each month during the years 1868 and 1869, for the purpose of comparison, with an estimate of the amount of damage done to hulls and cargoes:—

| | 1868. | | 1869. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Damage.* | *No.* | *Damage.* |
| Dec. 15 to 20, 1868 | 3 | ..... | 15 | $60,000 |
| January, 1869 | 3 | $2,000 | 4 | 6,500 |
| February | 2 | 9,000 | 3 | 1,000 |
| March | 24 | 54,000 | 9 | 8,000 |
| April | 97 | 310,000 | 105 | 70,000 |
| May | 124 | 236,000 | 236 | 215,000 |
| June | 61 | 267,000 | 204 | 190,000 |
| July | 179 | 104,000 | 206 | 220,000 |
| August | 78 | 236,000 | 186 | 134,000 |
| September | 186 | 500,000 | 208 | 400,000 |
| October | 298 | 1,000,000 | 324 | 700,000 |
| November | 156 | 460,000 | 403 | 2,100,000 |
| December | 16 | 76,000 | 11 | 5,500 |
| | 1164 | $3,114,000 | 1914 | $4,160,000 |
| Increase | | ..... | 750 | 1,046,000 |

—In the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, England, is Queen Elizabeth's music-book, containing compositions for the piano-forte or virginal of her time. The Queen is said to have been a skillful musician. Some pages of the book have been evidently often turned over—others but seldom looked at. The leaves that are soiled are those on which the simplest tunes are written; the others contain variations and more intricate passages. Although her Majesty has the reputation of having been an accomplished performer upon the virginal, this music-book proves that she was wont to skip the more irksome compositions, and indulge in the less laborious pastime of playing the tunes only.

—The discovery of the skeleton of a seahorse, buried fifteen feet beneath the surface, near Bic, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, by the men at work under the contractors, is an important fact of which scientific men will avail themselves. The existence of a skeleton at a height of more than 100 feet above the sea level affords conclusive evidence of two facts—first, that the land on which the skeleton was found was once a sea beach or covered by the ocean; secondly, that the elevation of the land above the sea must have occurred within a comparatively recent period (that is, geologically speaking), otherwise the bones of the skeleton must have wasted away. Sea-horses were at one time abundant in the St. Lawrence, but have long since been exterminated.

—Mr. Thomas Edwards, a portrait painter, died in Charlestown, Mass., on Monday, at the age of seventy-five years.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Anna Dickinson for Alderman—The Boston Election—Hopeful Crumbs for Women Righters.

Destructive Fires—The Western Distillers' Association.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

#### Boston Municipal Election—Woman's Righters for Aldermen.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—In one of the wards in this city yesterday Julia Ward Howe, Abbey Folsom, Anna Dickinson, Olive Logan, and Jennie Collins were voted for for aldermen. Mayor Shurtleff's majority is 7390, his plurality 8369. There are eight Republicans and four Democrats in the Aldermanic branch; to the Common Council there are elected thirty-nine Republicans to twenty-five Democrats.

#### Billiards at the Hub.

Edward Daniels, of Boston, and William Foster, of New London, played a match game at billiards last night. The French carom game was won by Daniels; score, 150 to 145. The American carom game was won by Foster; score, 750 to 645. During the game the Bostonian scored 426 at one nursing. The playing in both games was very fine.

#### Morocco Factory Burned.

The morocco factory of C. C. Perkins, in Charlestown, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

#### Bank Burned in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The Griswold Building, occupied by the First National Bank of Aurora, Indiana, was burned yesterday, with the livery stable of Mr. Griggs, adjoining. The Griswold Building was insured for $7000.

#### Western Distillers' Association.

Delegates from the Third, Sixth, and Twelfth Ohio, Fourth and Fifth Indiana, and Sixth Kentucky districts, met in this city yesterday afternoon, and formed an association under the title of the Western Distillers' Association, with the object of to protect the interests of the Government, fix the value of products, retain the present law, if possible, and recommend Congressional legislation to prevent frauds. A resolution was passed protesting against the change of the fermenting period to forty-eight hours. Also, that the Executive Committee lay the results of experiments on the short process of fermentation before the Commissioner of Revenue. John Gesde, of this city, presided. The association adjourned *sine die.*

### *FROM EUROPE.*

#### This Morning's Quotations.

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; and for account, 92¼. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84⅞; of 1867, 86⅜; 10-40s, 82¾. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

HAMBURG, Dec. 14.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday at 15 marc bancos, 4 schillings, and closed heavy at 15 marc bancos, 2 schillings.

BREMEN, Dec. 14.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday, and closed flat.

#### This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛, and for account, 92@92¼. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 84¾.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f66c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—1:30 P. M.—California wheat declining at 9s. 8d.; red winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. The receipts of wheat at this port for the last three days have been 7500 quarters, of which 6000 quarters were American. Bacon, 66s. 6d. for new. Tallow, 45s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Sugar firmer at 29s. afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—5-20s opened firm at 91¾@91⅞.

HAVRE, Dec. 14.—Cotton opened quiet at 135f. afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

THE BROOKS' CASE—TRIAL OF NEIL M'LAUGHLIN—VERDICT GUILTY.

In the trial of Neil McLaughlin for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, the Commonwealth yesterday proved clearly the identity of the prisoner as the driver of the cab that carried Marrow and Dougherty away, and also a confession of the prisoner to the same effect. The defense rested mainly upon the proposition that though McLaughlin did drive the cab, yet he had no guilty knowledge of the purpose of the assassins, and therefore should not be condemned. The jury retired at 7 o'clock, and they not having agreed at 8 o'clock, the Court adjourned until this morning.

The jury at noon came in and rendered a verdict of guilty. At request of the prisoner's counsel the jury was polled, and each juror answered "guilty."

GRAND JURORS WANTED.

There being but thirteen grand jurors serving out of the twenty-three who were summoned to attend, and there being great difficulty in disposing of the public business, the District Attorney this morning asked the Court to direct the Sheriff to draw additional names from the wheel, as was allowed by the statute, in order that a competent number of grand jurors might be ready to transact the business with no unnecessary delay. Judge Paxson made the desired order.

PRISON CASES.

George Williams, colored, who was convicted of the larceny of fifty dollars last week, was sentenced to the County Prison for sixteen months.

Frederick Crouch, who has been lying in prison since the early part of September for stealing a pair of boots, and against whom the prosecutors have never appeared, was this morning acquitted, Mr. Dwight submitting the indictment without evidence.

James Glenn and Joseph Tomlinson were tried for the larceny of a raft of lumber from the foot of Norris street, Kensington. The lumber was stolen away at night, and was subsequently found in the possession of a gentleman, who produced a bill of sale bearing the names of Glenn and Tomlinson. The signature of the former was proven, and he was acquitted; but that of the latter was not proven, and there being no other evidence against him, a verdict of not guilty was rendered as to him.

#### Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

In the case of Richards vs. The Sewing Machine Company, before reported, counsel are now making their arguments.

#### Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

J. Gresheimer pleaded guilty this morning to a charge of selling liquor without a license, at No. 539 N. fourth street, and was ordered to pay a fine of $75 and the costs of prosecution.

The remainder of the morning was taken up with the trial of a petty assault and battery case.

#### Commissioner Wells' Report.

Special Commissioner Wells' forthcoming report will show that the importations for July, August, September, October, and November of this year are some $12,000,000 more than last year, and that the exports for the same months this year are $31,000,000 more, in round numbers, than last year. The export of bullion and specie for the same period is $4,000,000 less than last year. These statistics show, of course, a much healthier condition of our foreign trade for the last months of the present year than for 1868.—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Enq.*

## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

*From the Herald.*

"The Gold market was heavy and the price declined from 123 to 122¾, the several reasons assigned being that Secretary Boutwell may sell the million to-morrow at the best prices offered for it, and that the firm quotations for our Government securities in the foreign market annul all expectations of gold shipments this winter. On the other hand, the decline seems at variance with the estimates of Secretary Boutwell, which call for an appropriation of $50,000,000 more than last year, and also with the condition of his currency balance, which is such as to justify his suspension of the gold sales should he deem such a policy expedient. It is shrewdly intimated that Mr. Boutwell, in asking for $50,000,000 more than last year, is only seeking to stave off any reduction of the taxes and revenues of the Government, lest his capacity to buy in the bonded debt should be impaired. The imports of gold last week were $51,764, making a total since January 1 of $14,938,616, against $6,766,582 in 1868, and $3,098,048 in 1867.

"The money market was active under the shifting of loans subsequent to the discovery of the frauds above regretted to. In the earlier portion of the day it was without special feature, but became excited towards the close of banking hours, and rates as high as gold interest were had, in exceptional instances, while some accounts were not made up until after three o'clock. The Treasury operations of the week are favorable to ease, however, inasmuch as the Government will purchase three millions of bonds against the sale of only two millions of gold. The commercial market was dull, and rates remained as last quoted, although a few acceptances of prime character and short dates were reported to have passed at as low at eight per cent. discount. The general business was at ten to eleven. Foreign exchange was quiet and the market comparatively steady for prime bills. The export of bonds continues to supply the market with plenty of 'good' bills.

"Governments were steady until after the boards, the foreign quotations keeping up prices despite the decline in gold, but the latter influence at length prevailed, and in the general weakness of the afternoon street quotations were a quarter to a half per cent. below those of the noon call. State bonds were without any special new feature.

"The Commissioner of Railroads of Ohio to-day received a complete report of the operations of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1869. Its earnings were $5,097,967, the operating expenses $3,459,298, leaving a balance of $1,638,669."

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

The bank statement yesterday is decidedly unfavorable, all the elements of strength having fallen off to some extent. Legal-tenders are less by $565,143; the deposits have declined $552,817, and the clearings over five and a half millions. On the other hand the loans have expanded $208,095 and specie $209,757. This expansion in the loans in the face of so heavy a falling off in resources shows a commendable disposition to accommodate to the extreme of their ability. The increase from week to week of surplus gold reflects the plethoric condition of the market, and indicates the natural tendency of the premium, if left to its own gravitation.

We quote call loans at 6 per cent. on prime collaterals, and first-class mercantile paper is current on the street at 8@10 per cent.

Gold opened this morning at 122¾, and was singularly steady, closing at noon at 122¾.

Government bonds, following the course of gold, declined still further, but there is absolutely little doing in this market.

The Stock market was dull, and sales were limited to the railroad stocks almost entirely.

State and city loans were barely noticed. Sales of city sixes, new, at 98⅝@99. Small sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 95.

Reading Railroad was steady but dull. Sales at 50⅛@50 3-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 54¼; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½.

In Bank, Coal, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares we have no sales of any importance to report, and there was a total absence of inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New. c&p.. 98⅝
$700 do ....c&p. 99
$300 do....d bill. 98¾
$1000 do.....c&p. 98⅞
$300 do....c&p. 99
$1000 do....c&p. 99
$4000 Phil & E 6s.. 87
$5000 Phila & E 7s. 86
$2000 do..... 86½
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89. 85.... 98½
$1000 Leh gold 1.... 95
100 sh Read. R..s10. 50⅛
100 do.....c. 50⅜
10 sh Manuf Bk..c. 29½
5 sh Ca & Am R...119
1 do.....119
65 sh Penna R..1s. 54⅛
11 do..... 54⅜
16 sh Leh V R...1s. 53⅜
200 sh Cata Pf...1s. 35⅛
100 do.....c. 35⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅞@120½; do. 1862, 114¾@115; do. 1864, 112⅝@115½; do. 1865, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1865, new, 115¾@115½; do. 1867, do. 115⅝@116¼; do. 1868, do., 115¾@116; 10-40s, 110¾@110⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅛@109⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122⅛@122¾; Silver, 120½@122.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....122¾ | 11·48 A. M.....122¾
10·20 " .....122¾ | 11·55 " .....123⅛
10·21 " .....122¾ | 11·56 " .....122¾
10·50 " .....122¾

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and weak. Sales of 200 bushels at $7·75@8·12½ for fair, and $8·25 for prime. Timothy is firm at $4. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition noted for weeks past, and in order to effect any considerable sales, holders would undoubtedly have to submit to a further reduction in prices. About 700 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·75@4·87½; extras at $5·12½@5·25; Northwestern extra family at $5·75@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·37½ for low grade, up to $6 for good; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·87½@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. 50 barrels Rye Flour sold at $5·37½.

The Wheat market is less active, there being very little demand except for the supply of the immediate wants of the local millers. Sales of Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware red at $1·25@1·28. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·05 for Western, and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of old yellow at $1·08@1·09, and 2500 bushels new do. at 80@85c. Oats are unchanged. 4000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 58@59c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is more active. 300 barrels wood and iron-bound Western sold at $1·02@1·03.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

*(By Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

*(By Anglo-American Cable.)*

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 14.—Arrived, steamship Ohio, from Baltimore.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 14.—Arrived, steamship Nestorian, from Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—Arrived, steamship France, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....37 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Oporto, Jose de Bessa Guimares.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Laila Rookh, Sutherland, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr W. Piers, Gifford, from Boston.
Schr Wm. R. Genn, Small, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr E. Davis, Hahn, from Boston.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, from Salem.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, from Salem.
Schr E. A. Babcock, Smith, from Providence.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, from Providence.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW

Mr. E. L. Davis, pilot, reports that the barques Sam Sheppard, from Cienfuegos, was opposite Cape Henlopen; Arcadia, from London, off the Brown; and a deep foreign barque outside the Capes, coming in; schr F. K. Shaw, below, is from Pensacola, and not as before reported.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YOR

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### THE FUTURE OF PARTIES.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The tone of the President's Message and of the opening debates in Congress sufficiently indicates the future policy of the Republican party—if we may call that a policy which is rather an accident or the natural consequence of foregone events. The party of "great moral ideas"—and there is a substantial truth as well as a sarcasm in the phrase—proposes now to settle down into the stern yet necessary, the honest yet wearisome, task of paying off the national debt, of restoring and improving the dignity of our relations towards foreign powers, and of introducing into the Government civil service something of that purity and *esprit de corps* which have characterized, as a rule, the service of the army, the navy, and the judicary.

These are praiseworthy purposes. They embody that which is most essential in a republican government. But they make no appeal whatever to passion or to popular vanity. Even in the case of Cuba, in which a vivid appeal might have been made to the sympathies of the masses, a calm statesmanship and a rigid observance of international law, addressing only the cooler judgment of enlightened publicists, take the place of hot invective and of a grand apotheosis of the Monroe doctrine and the Bird of Freedom. The Darien Canal carries with it some elements of popularity; beyond that all is humdrum duty and quiet resolution to lessen the burdens of taxation while the national credit is made sure. There are, to be sure, some fag-ends of reconstruction left to be completed, but reconstruction is now so nearly an accomplished fact that both parties are willing to let it have free course and run, in the confident assurance that the good involved in the general result will ultimately overshadow all defects in the agencies employed.

We have employed the phrase "a party of great moral ideas," for nothing can be more descriptive of the Republican organization, of the impassioned zeal with which it will fight for a principle, of the persuasive and proselyting power it can exert when grand interests are at stake. It has unswerving courage in the front of battle, but it detests the tiresome drill, the irksome discipline, and the long march that leads up to the enemy; to carry out the army comparison—it has its inert main body, its guerillas, who, like the Ku-Klux Klan, insist on fighting after the war is over, and its camp followers and sutlers. The latter were a large and influential class, and the Republican, like all other parties, has its corrupt element, of which nothing save continued defeat can purify it. So long as it has the prestige of victory and spoils, it can rely upon the voice and vote of a host of worthies who are sure to leave it in the day of its adversity.

We argue, therefore, that the Republicans are in a position altogether different from any they have occupied during the sixteen years of that wonderful career in which they have achieved successes and reforms which seemed, even to themselves at the outset, to be the work of a century. They have no longer a hold upon the ordinarily indifferent class who vote only for ideas; their theory of administration is too honest for the camp followers, and they are deficient in mock thunder and claptrap. More than that, patriotic duty compels them to enforce onerous fiscal obligations, with none of the usual sops to Cerberus in the shape of glory, armed acquisition of territory, or other violent wavings of the American flag.

This is a sorrowful statement; for it involves a confession that many good men only support a cause in its emergencies; that many weak men desert it except under the stimulus of high example; and that the corruptionists who follow its march to victory are willing to fight upon the other side when the spoils are no longer forthcoming. Is the Democratic party in any better position? So far as affirmative political doctrine is concerned, it has done. Its "mission" for years past has been to prophesy terrible results from the continuance of Republican rule. These predicted results have never come to pass. If they had it would have made little difference; for the Democracy has no claim to any policy of its own—no distinctive theory as to the payment of the national debt; no scheme of reconstruction, save to fall back upon the *status* existing before the Rebellion, and which caused the war; no purpose and hardly a pretense of honesty and economy in expenditure; and no power of appeal to the populace in any bold, aggressive mode of handling our foreign relations. The Democracy has nothing affirmative left. What little of principle it may assert is but a sapless and withered thing of the past—an old man's memory of great contests over petty affairs. It only exhibits itself as a drag upon the wheel of progress. Its conservatism has degenerated into Bourbonism.

How will it be in 1872, when all these causes in both parties will combine to control another Presidential election? The Democracy will have no record save that of the vilest and most thievish of State and municipal governments: but that record alone will be of magnitude enough to rouse the indifferent element among the Republicans and teach it that "great moral ideas" are continuous and not spasmodic in their action. At the same time the Republicans will come before the people with a story of national credit restored, of debts paid, of economy enforced, of territory acquired, of peace and good-will established between lately warring sections, of commercial prosperity, and of great material enterprises accomplished. In the meantime sundry causes of discontent will have been removed. Gold and paper, we may hope, will be equivalent in value, the rough fluctuations in the price of gold which now imperil the importer and the merchant will have passed away, taxation will have been reduced, and a compromise will have been effected upon the tariff question by which justice to the consumers shall be reconciled with reasonable encouragement to domestic industry. With such Democratic negations on the one side, and Republican achievements on the other, we may hope for and predict a national Republican triumph in 1872.

### SHALL THE INCOME TAX BE CONTINUED?

*From the N. Y. World.*

The unjust and odious income tax differs from the other fiscal questions which challenge the consideration of this Congress in its freedom from entanglement with collateral subjects. It is an acknowledged excrescence in our financial system; having been originally enacted for a limited period, and its continuance being recommended by the President, at a reduced rate, only for another limited period of three years. It differs from the currency question and the tariff question in the fact that no particular section of the country, no great interest, nor any political party, feels that it has any stake in the perpetuation of the present state of the law. It is a mere question of revenue, pure and simple; having nothing in it that can enlist party zealotry on one side or the other. The admission of its advocates, that the tax ought to be transitory, betokens their despair of defending it on any ground of principle; and as a temporary expedient it can be justified only by the insufficiency of other sources of revenue. But, in point of fact, the revenue from other sources is redundant; the current surplus being sufficient, as is claimed, to reduce the public debt at the rate of nearly a hundred millions per annum. Its total abolition is confessedly not a question of principle, but only a question of time; and what time can be more opportune for the removal of an unjust and odious tax than the earliest moment when it ceases to be necessary?

We have recently set forth some of the reasons why an income tax operates more unequally and oppressively in this country than it does in Great Britain, showing that a difference of circumstances renders the British precedent inapplicable to this country. But even in Great Britain the income tax is felt to contravene every principle of equity.

The strength of denunciation with which Mr. Bright assailed the income tax of Great Britain, and his vigorous, almost indignant, protests against its gross inequality and injustice, should arrest the zeal of its advocates in this country, who have little to stand upon but the British precedent, and who fancy that the British tax is regarded as equitable. If it is unjust there, it is, as we took some pains to show, a hundred-fold more unjust in a new country like the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the only officer of our Government who has undertaken to defend its equity, and as we are willing our readers shall see all that can be said in its favor, we insert his argument:—

"After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the incomes of tax-payers, I submit if it will be wise to abolish the income tax as long as the labor, industry, and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation. These observations are intended to apply to the question whether the income tax shall be retained or abolished, and not to the rate of the tax, or the manner of its assessment and collection."

It is discreditable to our Government that reasoning so flimsy and inconsequent as this should be put forth in a public document. Mr. Delano defends the income tax on the ground that it is paid by the bondholders whose property is otherwise exempted from taxation. For the refutation of this argument nothing is required but a slight knowledge of arithmetic. The contributions of the bondholders make but an insignificant fraction of the proceeds of the income tax. The total amount of the bonds is about $2,000,000,000. Secretary Boutwell, in his annual report, estimates that from seven hundred to nine hundred millions of these bonds are held abroad. Supposing the amount in foreign hands to be eight hundred millions, there would remain in this country twelve hundred millions, the interest on which is subject to the income tax. The interest on twelve hundred millions at six per cent. is seventy-two millions, and the income tax of five per cent. on this interest is only $3,600,000; whereas Mr. Delano states that the whole income tax collected this year will amount to $26,000,000. It will thus be seen that the bulk of the income tax does not fall upon the bondholders, as Mr. Delano assumes, but upon other classes of the community. Allowing for the exemptions and for the fact that the ten-forty bonds yield only five per cent. interest, probably not more than three millions of the income tax are collected from the bondholders, and the other twenty-three millions are the most unjust tax ever levied.

Mr. Delano defends it on the ground that it is a tax on "the increased wealth of individuals from investments. "After all," he says, "it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation." If this were *true*, and all the increased wealth of the country contributed in equal proportions, the tax would be justifiable. But it is *not* true. A large part of it is levied on salaries which are barely sufficient to meet the current wants of the recipients. It is not a tax upon their "increased wealth," but upon their scanty means of living. The payers of this part of the income tax are no better off at the end of the year than they were at the beginning. Instead of being paid out of their accumulations, it curtails their ordinary comforts.

That large part of the inceease of the national wealth which comes with the least exertion is not touched by the income tax at all. We refer to the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in this country by shrewd, wealthy men in unimproved real estate, which is constantly rising in value, but yielding no tangible income as long as it remains unsold. There is no class in our country who are so rapidly increasing in wealth as the investors in such property, and yet they pay no income tax, while people who make money by their activity and industry, and who are the real creators of the increased value of such investments, bear all the burden. Nothing could be more unjust than a law which thus exempts accumulations which come without exertion, and taxes the uncertain profits of business, and the precarious salaries of individuals who have no resource when sickness or the caprice of employers puts a stop to their earnings.

Moreover, the income tax scarcely touches agriculture, the most extensive and most thriving interest in the country. The rise in the value of farms is as inaccessible to this form of taxation as the enhancement of unimproved real estate. The food of the farmer's family, raised on his own land, escapes entirely, while that large part of other incomes which is expended for food pays the full five per cent. No tax is endurable which is distributed with such glaring disregard of equity.

As there is no reason why a renewal of this unjust tax should be made a party question, we would fain hope that it may be permitted to die a natural death with the expiration of the present law.

### TINKERING THE TARIFF.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

If there be one among the many excellent suggestions embodied in the President's first Annual Message which, above all others, stamps him as a man of practical good sense, it is that in which he counsels Congress to let the tariff alone until the arduous task of funding our great national debt at a lower rate of interest shall have been virtually accomplished. If the debt were of moderate amount, we might easily fund it at four per cent. Its magnitude alone renders the task one calculated to tax the resources of a master of finance. It is only by making U. S. bonds scarcer and scarcer in the market that we can hope so to appreciate them that the holders must either accept a lower rate of interest, or give place to others who will. If we can keep on buying and retiring two millions of bonds per week, we must soon be able to fund the residue at a low rate, so far as they shall be subject to redemption. The advance of their price in London directly on the receipt of the President's Message foreshadows the result of a hearty concurrence by Congress in the leading suggestions of the Executive.

A bountiful revenue is one vital condition precedent of the funding in question; for without such a revenue the purchase and retiring of bonds must soon be arrested. Our present tariff and internal taxes afford the weekly and monthly income required—very nearly twenty-four millions per month. Of these, ten millions (gold) are required to pay the interest on our debt. Over two millions more are required for pensions; the cost of running the Government cannot be brought below eight millions (currency) per month more; so that barely four millions per month are left to be employed in buying up the principal of our debt after the surplus in the Treasury shall have been drawn down to its proper level. This is as little as will answer. The income tax expires by limitation with the year just before us; if renewed, it will, as General Grant recommends, be reduced; so that, until our debt be funded, and the heavy burden of its interest lightened, we have no revenue to spare, and we beg Congress not to let any go. Fund the five-twenties at four-and-a-half per cent. (it should be four), and we shall have twenty millions per annum saved by that process; and we can reduce our taxes by that amount, yet keep on paying off debt as before.

We understand that the House Committee of Ways and Means have substantially agreed that the right thing to do with the tariff, when the time shall have arrived for doing anything, is to extend the free list. That seems a wise conclusion. A very long list may be made of articles now subject to various duties which together afford very little income to the Treasury, while the trouble and expense of assessing and collecting duties upon them are very considerable. We presume a hundred articles might be added to the free list without reducing the net receipts from customs; and two hundred more at a cost of but a few millions of revenue. At a proper time we shall favor and urge such extension of the free list.

Shall coal be placed in that list?

We hope it may, for reasons quite other than those commonly urged by the advocates of "free coal." New England will obtain some coal from Nova Scotia a little cheaper than she now does; our gas-company "rings" will make a little more money out of their Nova Scotia coal-mines than they now do; but that they will give to their customers either cheaper or better gas, this deponent, not knowing, can't say. Southward and westward of the Delaware, "free coal" will amount to just nothing at all, save the loss of $750,000 per annum to the Treasury.

### READ BOTH SIDES!

*From the St. Louis Democrat.*

We see now what a man may come to who depends entirely upon the New York *Tribune* for information. Mr. Beecher's defense of his course in the marriage and at the funeral of Mr. Richardson, and of his very strange language, prejudging a criminal case, declaring the wife and the deceased utterly blameless, and denouncing the imprisoned husband, was that he had not read the papers about the case, and depended for his information upon the editors of the *Tribune*. Now the editors who informed him are very honest and worthy persons, but, like all other human beings, they are sometimes influenced in their judgments by personal feeling, sympathy or prejudice. It was at the house of one of the editors of that paper, it appears, that Mrs. McFarland, while yet undivorced, received many visits from Mr. Richardson, and at that house, still being the wife of another, she occupied with Richardson adjoining rooms, there being no room between them. It was there that she was seen by a servant to put her arms about his neck and kiss him—though still the wife of another. Another of the editors of the *Tribune* was the principal witness in obtaining the divorce, and came from New York to Indiana for that purpose. No blame to her for that! It was not only right, it was her duty to testify to the facts. But her prominence on that occasion rendered it quite natural that the sympathies of Mrs. Calhoun were with the wife, and it was Mrs. Calhoun who applied to Mr. Beecher to solemnize the marriage. Had Mr. Beecher known that the divorce was obtained in Indiana, simply because there was not alleged to be any ground for it under the laws of New York, he might have hesitated before speaking so strongly as he did. But, as he says, he relied entirely upon statements made to him by his friends of the *Tribune*, and with that paper Mr. Richardson was connected. Did it never occur to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher that in such a case it would be well to hear both sides?

Not because his informants were not trustworthy, but because they were partisans in the nature of the case—because their natural sympathies were strong! The informants upon whom Mr. Beecher relied are indeed most honorable persons, to whose statements he had reason to give great confidence. But what one of us all is not liable to be warped in judgment by personal feeling? To say that the editors of the *Tribune* may have been, is not to question their integrity—it is simply to say that they were human. Knowing that they were human, and knowing their natural sympathies, Mr. Beecher would have done wisely had he insisted upon reading both sides. He did not, and is in trouble.

Good people and honest people get into trouble in exactly the same way every day. They hear one side of a story, are content with that, and instantly become violent partisans. If the truth happens to be against them, of course they suffer. But it serves them right. They ought to have read both sides. No man has any business to shirk the responsibility of having an opinion of his own. If he hears one side only, he accepts the opinion of somebody else, and suffers his influence to be used as a tool by another. Mr. Beecher's possession of large influence imposes on him commensurate responsibility, which he cannot shake off. So every man or woman who has influence, be it large or small, is bound to direct it by an independent opinion, not borrowed from any partisan, but formed from a knowledge of the case. And the case always means more than one side of the case.

But it is a prevailing vice of the times to permit somebody else to do our thinking for us; to hear one side, adopt that, and not infrequently to refuse to hear any other, with a fierce bigotry proportioned to the narrowness of information in which it originates. Men who hear only one side are always bigots. Mr. Beecher would never have blazed out so violently against those who criticized him if he had known the whole truth. Exactly the same spirit is engendered in politics. "I won't have the nasty thing in my house!" said a radical of a Democratic sheet, able and well edited, but villainously wrong in politics. Unhappy man! his was not the radicalism of reason. He borrowed it of somebody, and therefore was afraid to hear both sides. The radicals are scarce, we hope, who are guilty of such stupidity, but we honestly fear that there are few Democrats who read both sides, and a great many who read not even one. Of course they are still more intolerant, and being absolute fools, politically, rave about the necessity of shooting folks who do not agree with them.

New questions are coming up for discussion. Men are forming—or borrowing—opinions. We wish every man could take to himself seriously the lesson of Beecher's blunder, and resolve to hear both sides before surrendering himself a captive to either. The man who hears only one does not form his own opinion; he has it crammed into him, as we put dressing into a turkey. And the men who do not form their own opinions are not voters, but voting cattle. Somebody drives that herd, or, like a troop of mules, they follow the leader with a bell—the leader, not uncommonly, being ridden by somebody else, with purposes of his own.

"Men and brethren," as Horace says, let us each do his own thinking! And to that end let us hear both sides. So may we avoid the unhappy predicament into which this same Horace and sundry others have drawn poor Beecher—that of finding himself chief champion of a cause the merits of which he has not investigated! How painful it must be to be leading advocate in a case one knows nothing about!

Do your own thinking! Nobody who buys his opinions as he does his steaks at the meat-shop, ready cut for use, can be said to have any opinion of his own. The butcher may be a very reliable person, but even from him we like to buy only after comparing and selecting what is best. If, unfortunately, your thinking apparatus does not produce independent thought, and you are forced to depend on some intellectual meatshop for ideas, at least exercise a man's faculty of choosing for yourself! Hear both sides and choose.

### ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The franking privilege enjoyed by Congress has long been justly inveighed against by the entire newspaper press of the country. The system in itself would not be so bad or so condemnatory, however, were it not that it leads to such abuses as has drawn upon it universal odium. In his excellent message to Congress and to the country President Grant assures the people of an administration of economy and retrenchment in all the departments of the Government under his especial charge. It is to be hoped that Congress will keep step with the Executive in this course of retrenchment and economy, and that the first earnest of its good intentions in this regard will be to abolish the franking privilege altogether, or institute a reform in the present system which will render impossible the frauds upon the Post Office Department, to which it is now notoriously subject.

The abuse of the privilege has gone so far that not even the semblance of the autograph of a Representative or a Senator is necessary to frank letters to the most distant parts of the Union. In Washington not one person in a thousand ever stamps a letter mailed in the Post Office. It is all the same whether Congress be sitting or not, from the fact that members while in Washington, by means of engraved stamps, flood the city with their autographs, which hold good all the term of their offices and for years after they are dead—of which there have been instances. Not only mail bags of letters are thus fraudulently transmitted through the Post Office, but tons of Congressional reports and documents and such heavy matter, that is never read, but which involves the Post Office Department in great expense and encumbers the mails and often retards their prompt transmission from point to point.

Congress, perhaps for want of a little good advice in the matter, has hitherto persistently and contumaciously refused to abolish their privilege of franking letters and Congressional documents, notwithstanding all the abuses which we have pointed out as attaching thereto, and which have never been denied as existing. Now we propose once more that the privilege be abolished, but not without offering a substitute in its place. Here it is. Let there be a law passed granting to members of Congress while engaged in their Congressional duties postage stamps for all proper and necessary purposes, the Postmaster-General to keep a record of the amount of stamps thus contributed by his department, designating the quantity allowed to each Representative and Senator. If Congress is imbued with any of the political wisdom of General Grant, who first in his own administration of affairs promises economy and retrenchment and recommends the same much needed policy to the legislative branch of the Government, it will surely move in the matter and act at once upon our suggestion. With our suggestion the economists and reformers in Congress can once more direct their efforts to the removal of the abuses of the franking privilege. The opponents of the change must be few, as opposition to such a just and economic measure would assuredly bring down on members the obloquy and odium of their constituents.

The change which we here propose in the franking system would embrace all the departments of the Government, civil and military. The check to an undue and extravagant use or misappropriation of postage stamps would lie in the fact that the Postmaster-General in his annual report to the President for submission to Congress and the country would be required to make a return of the amount of stamps supplied to each Senator and Representative. In the same way he would designate the amount consumed by the heads of the various departments, and thus would be insured not only a redress of the present great abuses of the franking privilege, but would show the extent to which the Post Office Department would be entitled to credit for its share in the performance of the great work of government.

### FRAUDS OF NAVY PAYMASTERS.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

We notice that Secretary Robeson has neglected to make any change in the system of settling the accounts of navy paymasters. This oversight is rather singular, inasmuch as the *Sun* has already called attention to the fact that eight or ten paymasters are defaulters, and that the defalcations of Paymasters Marcy, Cahoone, Washington, Forbes, and Parker amount in the aggregate to nearly a half million dollars, and possibly more. Every one outside of the department is fully advised of these extraordinary deficits, and yet it seems that nothing is to be done to prevent their repetition whenever unprincipled paymasters choose to use the funds of the United States to pay their little bills. Under the present loose and rotten system, there seems to be no way of detecting such irregularities until they have become so serious that the law officers of the Government must be called in to initiate proceedings against the bondsmen of the offenders. The criminal is allowed to sink deeper and deeper into the quicksand, and finally disappear from sight altogether, before a single step is taken to protect the Government.

A paymaster, whether from ignorance or criminal intent, is permitted to misappropriate Government funds for years; and when his accounts are rendered, instead of being promptly and thoroughly examined and passed, they are placed in a pigeon-hole, after the good old-fashioned, careless, red-tape style, there to slumber for one, two, or three years before they are brought to the light of investigation, when they may be found to be utterly bad and incorrect. Meanwhile the guilty party has been ordered to duty again on a foreign cruise, and cannot be reached for the moment to explain the ugly discrepancies that appear on his final reckoning. He is formally notified that he is a debtor to the Treasury Department so many thousand dollars. He responds to this announcement by quietly taking from his strong box the necessary sum and remitting it to the Treasury, and for his present cruise he is safe. He practically robs Peter to pay Paul, and Uncle Sam is put off. The upshot of the affair is that the bondsmen pay the deficit so far as they are holden, and the Government loses the balance.

This sad state of affairs is owing entirely to the worthless system of settling accounts which the Government adopts. No one department controls the final reckoning of the disbursing agents in the navy. The Navy Department settles the accounts for clothing, provisions, and supplies, while the Treasury controls the monetary expenditures. Between the two there is no close connection or intimacy. Each one looks for its own, and gives no care for the other.

Millions of dollars are doubtless now at stake, and yet there is no way or probability of ascertaining how much is due to the Government from its paymasters or financial agents. Until the auditors of the Treasury or of the Navy Department have entire control of the disbursements of the navy officers, there will be no means of reaching final results in a way satisfactory to the Treasury. In justice to paymasters, too, there ought to be a prompt and thorough settlement of accounts; for frequently, after an interval of two or three years, the only persons who can authenticate them are dead or out of reach, so that paymasters are sacrificed to the delay and recklessness of the Government.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMORIAL MISSION
OF THE
NOW REUNITED
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
*BETHANY,*
CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.
*FAIR*
FOR THE SALE OF
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
NOW BEING HELD IN
HORTICULTURAL HALL
FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED.

Either Money or Goods may be sent to the Executive Committee, at the Hall.

A very excellent MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every evening. 12 10

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE MOST FINISHED ORATOR IN AMERICA,
will deliver his celebrated oration on
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7: Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½. 12 10 6t

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL, McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 3., 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3d to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.
Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.
S. SHEPHERD,
12 9 7t Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 14t J12 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
2 45 R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26t

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
New Goods,
Suitable for the Season, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23

## COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

## GLOVES, ETC.

A SPLENDID PRESENT.

A HALF DOZEN OR A DOZEN PAIRS OF
KID GLOVES.
We will sell until December 24, KID GLOVES by the half dozen or dozen pairs of the SAME size, at the following LOW PRICES, INCLUDING THE BOX.
Half dozen pairs "Joseph," for $5 00.
Half dozen pairs "La Belle," for $5 75.
Half dozen pairs "Jouvin," for $8 50.
Half dozen pairs "Bartley," for $10 00.
We have made these prices SO LOW as to insure the IMMEDIATE SALE of the balance of this season's importation
Of all brands,
About 950 Dozens,
PRIOR TO BALANCING OUR FOREIGN ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
P. S.—The above assortments include white, opera or party colors, black and colors, each half dozen in a neat box (which is included at the above price. [12 2 thtuf] A. & J. B. B.

## SEWING MACHINES.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.
SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,
Or special discount for cash down; rented $4 per month. Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
1127 stuth18trp WM. T. HOPKINS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING AND
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS
Also, Presentation Bibles for
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESTUT STREET,

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
Harding's Patent Chain-back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
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NO. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell
BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.
BY OLIVE LOGAN,
*The Great Reformer of the Stage,*
who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuths3m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

## CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

## CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1053 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25t

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The Haytien ram Triumph (formerly Atlanta), while proceeding down the bay on Sunday afternoon, broke the bed plate of her condenser, and was towed back to Chester for repairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Michael Carver was struck by a train on the Germantown Railroad, at School lane, and seriously injured.

—The Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting last evening for the purpose of considering appropriation bills. The Prison Inspectors asked an appropriation of $138,639 for 1870. The committee reduced the amount to $132,389. The Guardians of the Poor estimated their expenses for 1870 at $434,760; this was reduced to $417,090.

—Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the newly fitted up store of Messrs. Peterson & Carpenter, No. 914 Chesnut street, agents for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. The fire was first discovered in a lot of paper in one corner of the back basement, and it was fortunately extinguished before any damage was done to the building. Boxes containing sewing machines were flooded with water, but the extent of damage could not be ascertained last evening.

—The residence of Mr. Henry Starr, on Broad street, near Passyunk road, was entered on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, the thieves using a pair of nippers on the front door key. When inside the house, they entered the room in which Mr. Starr was sleeping, and carried off all his clothing. He was aroused by the noise the burglars made, but could not follow them for the want of apparel. Mr. Starr's residence is below the police limits, and is in a portion of the city in which numerous depredations have been committed within a few weeks.

—A general meeting of the ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, when votes were received in relation to the price of labor, 117 voting for the full price, 23 to 23½ cents per yard, and eleven for the reduction. Thirty-one men were reported as not having voted. A resolution inviting the co-operation of employers with the employes, in order to arrive at some amicable adjustment of the difficulties existing at the present time, was laid on the table. It was then resolved that no one should accept employment at a reduced price.

—Saturday night, the 4th of the present month, a Mr. Rogers was killed by being shot through the head on a road in the vicinity of Richmond, Va. A man named John Bowles was charged with being his murderer, but a search failed to find him. In a house on Thirteenth street, near Wood, Detective David Gordon found Bowles yesterday working at shoemaking, and arrested him. While in custody Bowles admitted having been riding with Mr. Rogers on the night in question, but alleged that he left him two miles from the place where he was found. Consenting to go without a requisition, he was handed over to Chief of Police Egbert, and they left immediately for Richmond. Bowles has a bad reputation, and has been recently discharged from prison.

—A meeting of the Classes of the German Reformed Churches of Philadelphia took place yesterday afternoon at the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, for the purpose of making arrangements for the receiving of Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, of New York, who has recently accepted a call to the pastorate of this church.

Rev. Dr. De Hart, of Bucks county, presided. After the usual opening services a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the installation of Rev. Mr. Hartley, who reported the following as the order of exercises for the occasion:—The installation to take place on the first Sunday evening in January, 1870; Rev. Dr. J. F. Berg to preach the sermon, Rev. M. Orr to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Wadsworth to deliver an address to the congregation. Rev. Mr. Hartley was present during the proceedings.

Rev. P. Stryker Talmage, pastor of the Bethune Memorial Church, Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue, having accepted of a call from the Reformed Church at Manayunk, was dismissed from his old charge. The committee appointed to make arrangements for his installation reported the following:—The service to take place on Thursday evening, December 30. Rev. Charles Collins, Rev. Dr. Clark, and Rev. Dr. Wadsworth will take part in the exercises.

Arrangements for the installation of Rev. Dr. Wadsworth as pastor of the Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, was deferred until an adjourned meeting of the Classes.

—Assistant Assessors William H. Johnson and William Dixey, seized eight barrels of contraband whisky, on the premises No. 4116 Ludlow street, West Philadelphia, yesterday morning. The barrels were concealed under a pile of manure.

—A lad named Mitchell, aged about 11 years, was attacked by two negroes at Juniper and Cherry streets, yesterday morning, and one of them pulling out a knife, nearly severed the boy's under lip. The two villains then fled, while the boy was taken to a neighboring drug store and the wound dressed.

### Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 122⅞.

—Secretary Robeson has returned to Washington.

—The Senate Finance Committee holds its first meeting to-day.

—Congress will adjourn over from December 22 to January 5.

—A number of post office changes were made in this State yesterday.

—Three murderers were arraigned in the Supreme Court at Boston, yesterday.

—The internal revenue receipts were three-quarters of a million dollars yesterday.

—The administration is in daily expectation of St. Domingo voting herself into the Union.

—Assistant Assessor Teme, of Marianna, Fla., it is reported, was murdered on the night of December 4.

—Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court, will send his letter of resignation to the President to-morrow.

—A remonstrance has been sent to Washington, from Schuylkill county, against the repeal of the duty on iron.

—The evidence taken this summer in the contested election case of Covode vs. Foster, gives the former 449 majority.

—Real's sentence of death, for the murder of Officer Smedick, has been affirmed by two out of three of the New York Supreme Court judges.

—In San Joaquin county, Cal., on Thursday night, a house was entered and robbed and his five occupants murdered. A few nights previously another store was broken into and two men killed.

—A man named Dennison, resisting arrest in Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday night, was shot by the officer. Wounded as he was, the station-house officials put him in a cell and left him utterly uncared for until morning, when he was found dead.

—The Alabama Senate was engaged yesterday discussing a bill giving equal privileges in travel to colored people. An amendment to give them equal but separate accommodation was proposed and supported by the only colored Senator, who denounced the bill as a piece of demagogism.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday, after the close of our report:—

In the Senate Mr. Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia. It reconvenes the old Legislature, including the colored members, and excludes those disabled by the fourteenth amendment. Mr. Corbett introduced a bill to fund the public debt, which provides for $1000 bonds to the extent of $1,000,000,000, to run for thirty-five years, each bond to bear 6 per cent. interest for the first three years, 5 per cent. for the six years following, 4½ for the next six years, and 4 per cent. for the following twenty years. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to regulate the importation of emigrants under labor contracts. Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill providing for retirement of judges of the Supreme Court, when incapacitated for any cause, at full salaries for life. He also offered a resolution declaring that the Spanish gunboats should not be allowed to sail from the United States, which was laid upon the table by his request, he saying that he would call it up on Wednesday. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to relieve Congressmen from the importunity of office-seekers. The bill to define the jurisdiction of courts of the United States was taken up, advocated by Mr. Drake, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill restricting the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was considered and laid over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cox offered a resolution declaring for resumption of specie payments, quoting the words of the President's message, and several members rising to debate it, it went over. A resolution offered by Mr. Fox and modified by Mr. Schenck, directing the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the recent gold flurry in New York, was adopted. A petition of over 72,000 New Yorkers, asking the recognition of Cuba, was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Cox offered a resolution repealing the tariff on coal, but objection being made it was not received. Mr. Kelley offered a resolution, which was referred, declaring the United States not bound by treaties made by foreign powers among themselves, restricting the passage of war or merchant vessels through seas or straits connecting seas. Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill repealing the Tenure-of-office act. A message from the President was read, showing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by twenty-one States, two of the ratifications being defective. The Census bill was considered. Adjourned.

### Foreign Affairs.

—The Œcumenical Council meets to-day, simply for the purpose of completing its organization.

—Mr. Burlingame's treaty between England and China has been ratified by the Chinese Government.

—The trial of the directors of the banking concern of Overend, Gurney & Co., for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders, commenced in London yesterday.

—The Austrian Reichsrath was opened in Vienna yesterday by the Emperor, who announced that important concessions would be made to the different nationalities.

—Matters wear a threatening aspect in Portugal. Extensive military movements have been commenced by the Duke of Saldanha, between whom and the King the breach is daily widening. The resignation of the Ministry is momentarily expected.

—Yesterday the remains of George Peabody were received on board the British man-of-war Monarch, with every honor. Minister Motley was on board, and formally handed over the remains to the captain of the Monarch, who accepted the trust in a happy little speech.

## THE LEAGUE.

### Annual Meeting of the Union League—Election of Officers.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia was held at the League House, Broad and Sansom streets. After the transaction of the usual routine of business, the annual report was read, of which the following is an abstract:—

The Report commences with a eulogy of General Grant, and expresses satisfaction that no single act of the President looks like a departure from the strictest principles of the Union party. The policy of General Grant's administration is then adverted to, and it is claimed that it is characterized by honesty, economy, impartiality, and wisdom. The report states:—

If the promises which the administration now gives be verified—and it needs little more than adherence to the present policy to bring that about—who may calculate the wealth, the power, the political solidity, and the influence in the world's affairs to which our country will attain within the life of a generation of men? The bonds which hold together these States are stronger to-day than they have ever been since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. As far as the eye may look, we can see no cause, however distant, that may again threaten the Union.

We have had reason to rejoice, with our fellow members of the Union party, at three important events which have taken place in our State since the last annual meeting of the League; the passage of a constitutional Registry law, the decision of the courts in the contested election cases, and the re-election of our candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge.

In the early part of the summer a single point of public interest invited and received the attention of the board. The banishment of the heads of Washington and Jackson from the postage stamps most in use, and the remarkable substitution of the representations of a locomotive engine and a mounted post-boy in their places, had been publicly criticized in the League with great dissatisfaction and regret, and subsequently the subject was brought directly to the attention of the board. In such an unworthy change we were satisfied the administration of President Grant had taken no part. The new stamps had been prepared by the contractors under President Johnson. A committee was appointed to communicate to the Postmaster-General what the board believed to be the general feeling in the League on the subject, and such a representation was accordingly made. The miscarriage of his letter appears to have deprived the Board of the receipt of the Postmaster-General's acknowledgment of our communication. We learn, however, that the memorial of the committee was received, and its suggestions carefully considered. We have reason to suppose that our views coincided with those of the Postmaster-General, as we have the satisfaction to learn that new dies are now in preparation, and five profile and five full face heads of Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jackson, and Lincoln are to be substituted for the ten denominations of stamps, and that the present stamps are to be withdrawn as soon as possible.

The report of the Library Committee exhibits a sensible and proper activity in that department. Last year the Board of Directors made an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the purchase of books, and this year they have appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars for the same purpose. With these appropriations the foundations of a library have been laid.

The total number of volumes now in the library amounts to twenty-six hundred and eighty-nine.

The roll of the League, on the first day of December, 1869, contained the names of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight members. Of this number, ninety-three were elected since the date of the last report. We have lost since that date, sixty-eight members by resignation, twenty by death, and thirty-nine were suspended for non-payment of their annual dues.

The reports of the Treasurer and of the Auditors for the year 1869 are now upon the table for examination. The income of the League for the year ending on the first of December, 1869, was fifty thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents, which, added to the surplus of the previous year, amounts to sixty-seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-six cents. The disbursements for the same period were forty-seven thousand, five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and one cent, leaving a surplus of twenty thousand, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-five cents. There is no indebtedness outstanding to diminish this amount. Taking into consideration the flourishing condition of our treasury, the directors have fixed the annual tax for the following year at twenty-five dollars.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and after an exciting contest the following ticket was elected:—

PRESIDENT.
Horace Binney, Jr.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adolph E. Borie, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Morton McMichael, | Charles Gibbons. |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| George H. Boker, | James E. Claghorn, |
| James H. Orne, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Stephen A. Caldwell, | John P. Verree, |
| Edward C. Knight, | Henry Lewis, |
| Edwin R. Cope, | Samuel C. Perkins, |
| Richard Wright, | Joseph Trimble, |
| John Rice, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| J. Franley Smith. | |

—The President's message was telegraphed in full to the leading papers in Canada.

## CALLED BACK TO LIFE.

### How a Man Dressing to be Hanged Received the News of his Respite.

*From the Buffalo Express, Dec 11.*

Messner, the Rochester wife-murderer, narrowly escaped hanging yesterday, and, even with the respite, it is altogether probable that he will at no distant time be executed. * * * About 11 o'clock the sheriff, with members of the press, and a few friends of the prisoner, went to the cell in which he is confined. He was being dressed for execution by one of the turnkeys of the jail, and as the party entered was assisting the turnkey to button his vest; his coat was laid across the back of a chair near by, and on the window ledge lay an open book of devotion, printed in German, and a photograph from a picture of the Virgin Mary. The unlocking of the door did not appear to attract his attention, but the tramping of many feet caused him to turn around with a quick, spasmodic motion; his eyes were fixed on the floor, and his teeth firmly set; he evidently thought they had come to lead him to his death. He held out his hand to the Sheriff without a word, but expressing by his manner that he recognized the duty imposed upon that official. The Sheriff, almost too affected to speak aloud, whispered in his ear, "A respite has come; a stay of proceedings has been granted." Messner replied with a puzzled look, as though he did not understand, upon which Sheriff Sutherland said to him, "You still live. You will not be hanged to-day." Like an electric flash the looks, manner, and bearing of the man changed; the firm set teeth relaxed; the eye, schooled to hardness, betrayed his emotions, and the blood receded from his cheeks. His whole system seemed to droop; and slowly turning away, he dropped into a chair, with his back to the bystanders. Presently he roused himself, and, while shaking hands with the people who surrounded him with congratulations, he said that he did not expect the respite; that he was prepared to die; and that he was even anxious, for in two or three months, if it was decided that he must be hanged, he might not be so ready. When Mr. Ripson, the lawyer who has fought the case through, came forward to shake hands with his client, the tears came to his eyes, his voice faltered, and he could not control himself to introduce Mr. Proctor and Mr. Chesebro, who had been with him to secure the writ. There were few in that cell who could contain their feelings, for solemn thoughts will come as one stands in the presence of a man around whom the black pall of death has been folding, and whose life had only been saved by a few, a very few minutes. After some conversation in German with one or two of the people present, he was left alone with the Rev. Mr. Bayer, his spiritual adviser.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun Rises | 7 16 | Moon Sets | 2 46 |
| Sun Sets | 4 23 | High Water | 10 41 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

James Dougherty, Samuel E. Stokes, Joseph C. Grubb, } Committee of the Month.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nemesis | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Palmyra | Liverpool | New York via Bos | Nov. 30 |
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 1 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 1 |
| Moravian | Liverpool | Portland | Dec. 3 |
| Cambria | Glasgow | New York | Dec. 3 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York via Bos | Dec. 4 |
| Cimbria | Havre | New York | Dec. 4 |
| Ceila | London | New York | Dec. 4 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York via Hal | Dec. 4 |
| Ville de Paris | Havre | New York | Dec. 4 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool, via Hal | Dec. 14 |
| Allemannia | New York | Hamburg | Dec. 14 |
| Nevada | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 15 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 15 |
| Marathon | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 16 |
| Hansa | New York | Bremen | Dec. 16 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | Dec. 18 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 18 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 25 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 28 |
| C. of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 1 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. Everman | Philada. | Charleston | Dec. 16 |
| Morro Castle | New York | Havana | Dec. 16 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Dec. 18 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Dec. 18 |
| Mariposa | New York | New Orleans | Dec. 18 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | Dec. 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

### CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Matanzas, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr F. Spofford, Turner, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Charleston, do.

### ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, from Liverpool Aug. 12, reported yesterday, reports:—Experienced heavy weather on the passage. Nov. 17, in a heavy gale from NW., sprung mainmast, lost mainyard, sprung lower topsail yard, stove bulwarks, and split sails.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Saw a foreign barque at anchor of the Fourteen Feet Bank, and another foreign barque at anchor below the Ledge Lightship, names unknown.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 16 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Crawford, 15 days from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr J. R. Manning, Gandy, 18 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Wm. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bowley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bowley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr E. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr E. H. Blacklom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

BELOW.

Mr. Thomas Schellenger, pilot, arrived yesterday morning from Lewes, reports barque Sam Sheppard, from Cienfuegos; Arcadia, from London; and schr F. K. Shaw, from Porto Rico, having passed in.

### WENT TO SEA.

Barques D. McPherson, for Gibraltar for orders; Joseph Campbell, for Marseilles; brigs Globe, for Trieste; and Veteran, for Gibraltar for orders, all from Philadelphia, with a number of schooners, went to sea on Sunday. Reported by Mr. Thos. Schellenger, pilot.

### DISABLED.

The Haytien ram Triumph (formerly Atlanta), while proceeding down the bay on Sunday afternoon, broke the bed plate of her condenser, and was towed back to Chester for repairs by the tug W. F. Parks, Captain Fowler.

### MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, hence, at Mobile 11th inst.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence, at Mobile 13th inst.
Ship John O. Baker, Spear, from Antwerp, put back to Deal 29th ult.—bore up from Beachy Head.
Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30th ult.
Ship Wyoming, Julius, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 30th ult.
Barque Onni, Dannevig, hence, at Texel 30th ult.
Barque Express, Dormer, hence, at Swinemunde 28th ultimo.
Barque Griffin, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 29th ult.
Barque Eliza McNeill, Small, sailed from Marseilles 28th ult. for Palermo.
Brig C. H. Packard, Packard, sailed from Aspinwall 29th ult. for Mobile.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, hence, at Cadiz 23d ult.
Brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, hence, at Lisbon 26th ultimo.
Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, for Philadelphia, at Portland 10th inst.
Brig Kennebec, Minot, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Grace, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, hence for Medford, at Edgartown 8th inst.
Schr John Farnum, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Julia H. Garrison, Smith, hence for Boston, at New York 11th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, hence for New Bedford, at New York 12th inst.
Schr R. W. Dillon, hence for New Haven, ashore at Townsend's Inlet, is a total loss. The Coast Wrecking Co. have contracted to strip the wreck of its materials, and deliver them at New York.
Schr A. Denike, Jones, hence, at Aspinwall 26th ult.
Schrs Sarah Bruen, Fisher, and Mary E. Smith, Smith, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.


WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stnth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street. STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 15 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.

Will Continue the Sale

OF HIS

Fine Stock of Dry Goods,

Commencing Monday, Dec. 13,

AT STILL

GREATER REDUCTIONS.

500 PAIRS BLANKETS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALPACAS REDUCED TO 25 CTS.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ CENTS.

500 Pieces Bonnet Velvets

AT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT BEFORE JANUARY 1. 12 11 3t

GREAT CRASH

IN

DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

IN

SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.

A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL

and POSITIVE BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT,

CHEAP AT

GEORGE FRYER'S,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

J. W. RULON & SONS,

12 11 3t* No. 32 North FRONT Street.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS. Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 25 3m

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE.
9 24 ftu 20t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITIES.
The Most Reasonable Prices.

IVENS & CO.,

23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT.

11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERNS
DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crowa, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 16 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—J. REMINGTON FAIRLAMB'S "TREASURED TOKENS," at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, with a fine cast and large Orchestra and Chorus, under the direction of the composer.
MATINEE (3 o'clock) WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.
Seats secured at Trumpler's Music Store. [12 10 4t*

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Colonel Fitzgerald's new Romantic Drama, in five acts, PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES.
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW.
Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE
FOURTH CHILDREN'S MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
THE PLAY—POOR BABES IN THE WOODS;
OR, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7 Commence at ¼ to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 14,
Eighth Night of the renowned Artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner.....Miss BATEMAN
George Warner.....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg.....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
In order to accommodate families, a MATINEE will be given EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the season. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. To commence at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
LAST WEEK OF OVERLAND ROUTE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
NEW SCENERY! GREAT CAST!
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Saturday—Benefit of R. CRAIG.
Several Comedies in Rehearsal.
LITTLE DORRIT in preparation.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, OPEN THE YEAR ROUND, EVERY EVENING.
Last Six Nights of the Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER BEALL, MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; Mad'lle DE ROSA, AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
STAR WEEK!
THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, introducing Weekly Endless Novelties.
Engagement of the Great Comedian,
Mr. FRANK BROWER, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
First Week—Mr. Brower's Virginia Mummy.
First Week—Kent's Girl of the Period.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c. 12 13 6t

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Names of New Pupils should be entered BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S SERIES OF SIX MATINEES.—Season 1869-70.
FOYER OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Second of the Series.—SCHUBERT MATINEE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 17, at 4 o'clock.
Programmes and tickets at the Music Stores. [12 14 3t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS SIGNOR BLITZ
in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEODORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents

ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 11 10rp


LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-ninth account of Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G. W. C., No 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869.


## *FROTHINGHAM ON EDITORS AND REPORTERS.*

Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher are two clergymen who have made themselves disagreeably prominent in the Richardson-McFarland affair as sympathizers with, and apologists for, the unfaithful wife and her lover. Mr. Beecher has backed down squarely from his position and has made a bungling statement, half apologetic and half explanatory, in which he attributes the disagreeable position into which he got himself mainly to the fact that he was not in the habit of reading the newspapers. Mr. Beecher, like many a better man before him, found that he was not strong enough to brave public opinion, and he has consequently chosen the judicious plan of eating humble pie. Mr. Frothingham, on the contrary, appears determined to brave it out, and on Sunday last he preached a sermon on "The Foes of Society," among which he classed the editors and reporters as leaders. Mr. Frothingham has no very good reason to feel much kindness towards the press at this particular juncture, and smarting as he is under the criticisms his conduct has subjected him to, he is scarcely in a position to judge impartially of the merits and demerits of the editorial fraternity. He gives it as his opinion that the editor must create a sensation to keep his paper alive; that he has his spies in his employ, who possess themselves of the most sacred secrets and make them public; that reporters and interviewers waylay private gentlemen and report their private conversations; that they invade parlors, and are eavesdroppers and listeners at keyholes; that an editor would attack a minister and blast the reputation of a woman for the purpose of selling his paper, etc. All of which Mr. Frothingham knows to be substantially untrue in every particular. The newspaper press of the country is not faultless, and it has a sufficient number of sins to answer for, but that it does substantially fulfil what Mr. Frothingham declares to be its true mission, "to vindicate truth, assist justice, and protect virtue," every intelligent reader well knows. The disgusting affair in which this clergyman figured so prominently was a perfectly legitimate object for newspaper criticism, and the newspapers would not have done their duty if they had not condemned the actors in it. Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Beecher appeared at the bedside of Richardson as the apologists for adultery, and they gave all the sanction of their names and offices as ministers of the Gospel to the unholy and illegal marriage. They were condemned on every side, and justly; and Mr. Frothingham would benefit his own case much more by following the example of Mr. Beecher and confessing his error, than by indulging in foolish tirades against the editors and reporters who have censured his conduct.

## *MORIARTY AS A SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.*

From time immemorial men have been proverbially careless in signing petitions. If they are headed by a few important names, it is never difficult to obtain a score of additional signatures, even if the request is of the most absurd or improper character. But since the days when a practical joker satirized this careless habit by obtaining the signatures of a long list of favored courtiers to a petition praying for the execution of their king, there has been no more ridiculous illustration of it than a document recently exhibited at Washington which sets forth that J. M. Moriarty, Esq., has rendered great services to the Republican party in this bailiwick; that he should have "the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, or some office of equal importance" in the gift of the President; that he "has capacity and integrity;" and that "his appointment would give universal satisfaction." It is a matter of sufficient surprise that any rational men could be induced to endorse these pretensions, but by means which would be perfectly inexplicable if we were not aware of the extraordinary readiness to sign documents of any description, Moriarty has secured the signatures of the leading members of the Union League of Philadelphia, as well as the two United States Senators and nearly all the Republican Congressmen of Pennsylvania.

By hook or crook he has procured the very best names that could be desired to strengthen such a document, and they have united in ascribing to him the highest of political and personal virtues. If petitions really mean anything, Moriarty should be made Supervisor of Internal Revenue or something else of equal "importance" forthwith, and yet we doubt whether any one of the signers to his petition who would carefully inquire into his character and antecedents, would feel justified in recommending him for any office of real importance. As a politician Moriarty's great specialty is the conversion of the Irish Democracy. If he had met with any considerable degree of success in this line of operations, he might properly be credited with "great services to the Republican party," but if its fate in any precinct, ward, city, State, or the nation, is to depend upon the new converts that Moriarty has, may, or ever can bring to its standard, it may as well surrender at once to the Democracy. His proposed task was difficult enough in itself, but as he complicated it by quarrelling with energetic laborers in the same field, on the one hand, and by rendering himself obnoxious to the people he proposed to convert, on the other we can scarcely wonder that the practical results of his missionary zeal in this city consisted in making his meetings so odious that they were broken up by riotous interference. His best partisan claim is that he thereby gained a crown of martyrdom; but even if this be conceded, his "great services" will be searched for in vain, and his power to exert a discernable influence upon intelligent voters of any nationality is as questionable as his general capacity or his popularity in a community which, instead of regarding his appointment with "universal satisfaction," would deem it a serious and unmistakable blunder. If Commissioner Delano and Secretary Boutwell wish to disgust the people of this State and bring the whole Internal Revenue service into universal disrepute and well-merited disgrace, they cannot go about the business in a better way than by giving this mountebank Moriarty the position which he seeks. We trust that, if the administration is cajoled into appointing him to any office, however insignificant, he will be promptly rejected by the Senate.

## *MUTUAL ADMIRATION.*

The Hon. George W. Woodward, formerly Chief Justice of this State, and now a Representative in Congress from an interior district, is quite as modest in his assumptions as he is liberal in his views. During the recent Southern tour made by him, in company with other prominent Pennsylvanians, he made a little speech, in the course of which he assumed the credit of having said that if the people of Pennsylvania would vote in favor of negro suffrage he would not raise further objections; and the people of Pennsylvania having substantially so voted at the recent election, he was willing that the negro should vote, and would say nothing more against the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, despite the fact that he did not believe the people of Pennsylvania had voted intelligently on the subject. Although this sort of doctrine sounds strangely when falling from Democratic lips, and gives us a glimpse of a possible political millennium, it suits us very well, and we commend it to the attention of Judge Woodward's constituents, to whom, we fancy, it will not prove quite as palatable.

But liberal as is our Democratic friend, his modesty is of quite as pronounced a type. In the same speech he declared, with affecting ingenuousness:—"The colored people of my town respect no one more than they do me!" In view of the fact that the ex-Chief Justice has such a high regard for his colored neighbors as not to desire to obstruct their right to the ballot when a majority of the people have declared that they shall exercise this right without obstruction, it is not a matter of surprise to find the kindly feeling fully reciprocated. As soon as the complete ratification of the fifteenth amendment enfranchises the colored people of this State, we shall expect to witness the edifying spectacle of Judge Woodward soliciting the votes of the colored people of his town, on the score of a mutual sentiment of respect. The white Democracy of the Twelfth district may not be edified by the spectacle; but if the respect of the colored voters is sufficiently wide spread to counterbalance their disgust, it will be all the same to Woodward.

## *THE FRANKING ABUSE.*

Postmaster-General Creswell's assertion that the franking privilege costs the Government five millions of dollars annually, it seems, has aroused the indignation of certain Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our Washington correspondent informs us that a statement is being prepared to show that it puts the Government to a yearly expense of *only one million of dollars*. The difference between five millions and one is quite material, even in this country; but it will strike the ordinary citizen who is required to pay the postage upon letters and all other contrivances which he sends by mail that even this solitary million is worthy the attention of Congress. It is true that the exercise of the franking privilege is not restricted to the members of Congress, but it is equally true that they fairly monopolize it, and that this million of dollars would be practically saved to the country by requiring them to pay their own postage. The Postmaster-General is unquestionably the best authority on the cost of the franking abuse; but even taking it at the lowest estimate, as made by officials who are interested in its perpetuation, it gives an average of over three thousand dollars to each Senator and member of the lower house. If an annual allowance of one thousand dollars were made to each Congressman for postage, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved every year by the Government, and there is but little doubt that even the members themselves would contrive to put aside the larger portion of the allowance. A reform scarcely less imperative in the item of Government printing would also be rendered feasible, and altogether the yearly amount saved to the Government would be counted by millions.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Page*

☞ T H I S

IS

THE LAST DAY

OF

B E T H A N Y F A I R,

AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Admission for this evening,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1t

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHRETKY,
12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

☞ FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD THE 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at the PENNA. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, No. 3724 LOCUST Street, West Philadelphia, the proceeds to be applied to the payment for the "Home." 12 11

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ F I R S T A N N U A L

CLEARING SALE

OF

*FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,*

IMPORTED FABRICS
(For Custom Work)
and
FASHIONABLE GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING AT MARKET STREET PRICES!

*THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK*

OF

Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET

to be sold off, in preparation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before been marked on SUCH SUPERIOR GARMENTS, bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing. The kind of business which we do—dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials—necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each season, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the Newest and Freshest Goods of each new season. Therefore we announce our FIRST GRAND CLEARING SALE, commenced on Friday, December 10.

WE OFFER

500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Silk Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from $16 to $35.
500 SUITS for Dress, Business, and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from $29 to $45.
400 COATS—Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallow-tails, Walking Coats, etc., etc.
400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods, from $5 to $15.
300 VESTS—Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere, and Plush, from $3 to $10.

Together with the

BEST ASSORTMENT
OF FURNISHING GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST," AND IT ALL
MUST BE SOLD
BY OR ABOUT THE
*FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.*

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their
BEST OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Manufacturer of Finest Clothing,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET. 12 13

☞ HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our special preparations for the coming Holidays.

We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.

DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.

A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.
CHRISTMAS BOXES,

Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.

Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.

THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS.
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds,
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
See other advertisements of this House. 12 14tf

☞ A C A D E M Y O F M U S I C.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

*YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.*

Day Lectures by

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU,

The Great African Traveller and Explorer.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties.
Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....25 cents
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock. Orchestral prelude at 2½.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the afternoons of the Lectures. 12 14 2t

☞ T H E

MUSICAL AND TABLEAUX

ENTERTAINMENT

TO-NIGHT,

AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

IN AID

OF

BETHANY,

WILL BE THE

GRANDEST YET GIVEN. 1t

☞ THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY

Will take place at

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BROAD Street, below Locust, Philadelphia, commencing December 20, and ending December 25, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The Society will offer their usual valuable Awards of SILVER CUPS, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, STANDARD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, as well as CASH PREMIUMS.

Entry Books now open.

Address "JOS. M. WADE, Corresponding Secretary, No. N. THIRTEENTH Street, Philadelphia." 12 14 3t

☞ METHODIST MISSIONARY MASS Meeting on TUESDAY, 14th inst., consisting of Missionary Love Feast in GREEN STREET CHURCH, GREEN and TENTH Streets, at 2½ P. M. when Bishop SIMPSON will preside, and Evening services at UNION CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, at 7 o'clock, when Bishop SCOTT will preside, and addresses be delivered by Bishop JANES, Dr. JESSE T. PECK, and Dr. T. M. EDDY. 12 11 3t

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

☞ THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 5 6p

## CLOTHING.

SIX WAY BUY } GOOD { REASONS PEOPLE CLOTHING

AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Great Brown Stone Hall.

Reason number one,
That under the sun,
There's no place like GREAT BROWN HALL.

Reason number two,
They have clothes nice and new,
For short folks, and stout folks, and tall.

Reason number three,
As folks easily see,
The customers all are delighted.

Reason number four,
'Tis an elegant store,
And the public are freely invited.

Reason number five,
They appear to thrive
By selling the clothes so low.

Reason number six,
They are free from tricks,
As the people who deal there know.

It is the most
Reasonable thing
In the world
That you should
Buy your clothes,
Fine Winter Clothes,
At reasonable prices.

AT THE

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DURABILITY,

COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

*900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.*

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 13 3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET

One-price Clothing House,

NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 9 25 stuth3m

PERRY & CO.

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

## UMBRELLAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

Every Variety

IN

QUALITY AND FINISH.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET STREET,

12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEATLY MADE AND HANDSOMELY finished
SILK UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, SMALL size s, all colors,
FOR PRESENTS
for Misses, Ladies, and Children.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
ALL SIZES.
Handsome Holiday Presents,
12 14 tuths3trp JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
Fancy Articles,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

# BAILEY & Co

Beg leave to inform purchasers that they have now the largest and finest variety of Precious Stones and Fine Jewelry they have ever displayed.

## SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS

Of every weight and of the finest water.

## ENAMELS AND STONE CAMEOS

In the Marie Antoinette, Roman, Pompeian, and other styles, designed exclusively for us by the best artists of Paris, and of a higher order of art and taste than ever before offered in this city.

## CORAL JEWELRY

In every variety, and of entirely new and original mountings.

# BAILEY & Co

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Streets.

Open every evening. 12 13 mtuthsmw6t

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

SELLING AT GOLD PRICES.

EVANS' BAZAAR,

No. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HEADQUARTERS FOR FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

New importations received every week.

We are selling sets of Jewelry, French Fire Gilt, Gold Plated and Solid Gold, from ten cents up. Sleeve Buttons, warranted not to change color, as low as five cents per pair, and from that up, everything in proportion. We are selling all kinds of fashionable jewelry lower than any other house in Philadelphia.

Call and judge for yourself at

EVANS' BAZAAR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, below Arch,
12 14 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

French Bronzes,

Flexible Stands,

WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.

Taper Lamps,

Porcelain Lanterns,

And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.

Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,

No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 stuth10t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOSING OUT RETAIL STOCK

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET,

11 27 stuth13trp PHILADELPHIA.

FAMILIES DESIRING PURE AND UNADULTERATED WINES AND LIQUORS would do well to give me a trial. My $2·50 Brandy for Mince Meat satisfies all who try it.

McALEER,
12 14 6t rp S. E. corner SIXTH and COATES Sts.

## GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thstu2mbp PHILADELPHIA.

## CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

## CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 375,000 MEN.

WANTED, 175,000 BOYS.

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 *Market street, Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,*

*Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a*

"FAIR TEST"

*is all we ask.*

EVANS' BAZAAR, No. 55 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement in another column of the Holiday Bargains in Jewelry, Fans, Plated Ware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods generally, at Evans' Bazaar, No. 56 North Eighth street. A splendid assortment and almost endless variety of these and kindred goods may be found there, and at prices, too, that *well nigh defy all efforts at competition.* The most conclusive proof we can offer of the latter assertion is the fact that many of the articles in the way of jewelry and fancy goods that are sold at the "humbuggeous" *dollar* stores for one dollar, are furnished at Evans' Bazaar for TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS each!

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

A GREAT STORY.—In another part of our paper will be found the opening chapters of a charming story, bearing the attractive title of "Buffalo Bill, the King of the Border Men." It is one of the most thrillingly exciting and interesting romances which we have ever read; and the lovers of romance will miss a rich treat if they neglect to peruse it. One of its chief attractions is, that its hero is not a myth, but a real flesh-and-blood character, who is even now fighting the savages on the Western plains.

AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most extensive Glass, China, and Queensware establishments is Messrs. WILLIAM AKERS & Co.'s, 823 Market street. Everything required by either housekeepers or hotel-keepers, from the plainest stoneware to the most elaborate French china, can be found there, and at prices, too, that are amazingly low. Buyers of Holiday Goods will consult their interest by examining Messrs. Akers & Co.'s large and magnificent stock. They will find it ablaze with BEAUTY and abundant in BARGAINS.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURS, FURS, FURS.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and extensive sale, comprising 1000 lots, by catalogue, on Thursday morning, December 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, consisting of ladies', misses', and children's Russian, Hudson Bay, Mink-Sable, Siberian-Squirrel, Ermine, Fitch, etc., in sets and lots. Also, Wolf, Fox, Buffalo, Cat, Coon, and Bear Robes, Afghans, Rugs, etc. BARRITT & CO., Auctioneers, No. 239 Market street, corner Bank street.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL. OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PURITY VERSUS POISON.—There is as much difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR and the filth-charged hair-darkeners, as between the Pool of Bethesda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond. The VITALIA is a crystalline fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to grey hair is unequalled.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

JAMES T. FIELDS, of Boston, the poet and publisher, recommends Murdoch's Bronchial Comfits to all of his friends as a simple and safe tonic for the voice. For sale by all Druggists.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1102 Chesnut street.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

### MARRIED.

REDHEFFER—NICHOLS.—On the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Ruth, WILLIAM H. REDHEFFER to ADRIENNE T. NICHOLS, both of this city. No cards.

VERCOE—DAVIS.—On the 11th instant, by Elder J. Conrad, Mr. ISAAC J. VERCOE and Miss SARAH DAVIS, both of Montgomery county.

### DIED.

BROUNN.—On the 11th instant, Mr. THOMAS J. BROUNN.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, I. O. of O. F.; Jordan Encampment, No. 56, I. O. of O. F.; Social Friends Lodge, No. 19, K. of P.; the members of the Board of School Directors, Eighteenth section, and the employes of the Reading Railroad, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1152 Emery street, near Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

CALLAHAN.—On the 12th instant, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. MARTHA CALLAHAN, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 Thompson street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

CARPENTER.—December 13, at Camden, N. J., ANNA S., daughter of Thomas P. and Rebecca Carpenter, aged 26 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KERBAUGH.—On the 13th instant, at Nicetown, Mrs. ANN KERBAUGH, widow of the late Charles Kerbaugh, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3263 Nice street, Nicetown, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Germantown.

LAURENCE.—On the 11th instant, EDITH LAURENCE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jacob T. Fulce, No. 1102 Green street, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Swedesborough, N. J.

MORT.—On the 10th instant, Mr. WILLIAM P. MORT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1619 Swain street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MURTLAND.—On the 10th instant, JOHN MURTLAND, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends, Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M., and John Adams Relief Association, and all the institutions with which he was connected, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 German street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Swedes' Church.

SAPPINGTON.—On the 13th instant, BERTHA, infant daughter of Thomas and Frances Sappington, aged 23 months.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

E. S. HARLEY

12 4 thstarp6

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

## DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

**EDWIN HALL & CO.,**

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will commence this day to dispose of their LARGE STOCK OF

**DRY GOODS,**

Previous to making their annual inventory, at prices that will insure sales.

This will be a rare opportunity for all to supply themselves from our elegant assortment of

SILKS, VELVETS,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

PLUSHES, CLOTHS,

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, ETC.,

At such prices as will give entire satisfaction.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES WILL BE SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT TO EFFECT SALES. 12 13 tuths3mrp

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**USEFUL HOLIDAY GOODS.**

**Cheap, Reliable, One Price.**

**CHAS. C. PETTIT & CO.,**

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Offer their immense stock of

**Dry Goods,**

**Hosiery, Gloves, and Furnishing Goods,**

At prices that will insure rapid sales.

This stock is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been SELECTED with the GREATEST CARE.

Owing to our unequalled facilities for buying goods, we are enabled to offer GREAT BARGAINS.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER, MARK all GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES, HAVE BUT ONE PRICE, AND NEVER DEVIATE.

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In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
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New and Beautiful Designs

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FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,

I have concluded to offer

A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**

At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**
**Fine Watches and Chains,**
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Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

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Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.

**W. W. CASSIDY,**

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of

**American, English, and French**

**GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,**

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.

SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.

PLATED WARE.

A general assortment of PLATED WARE, RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.

The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 25 tuth10trp

**GREAT REDUCTION**

IN

**Fine Watches.**

Just received, a lot of very superior Watches, on commission, that must be closed out by the first of the year. They have been made to order by one of the finest makers in Geneva; warranted equal to the Jurgensen or Frodsham in every respect.

**ISAAC DIXON,**

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PREVIOUS TO

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WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

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# UNABATED!!

# THE MAMMOTH SALE AT OAK HALL

## ENTERS UPON ITS THIRD WEEK WITH

UNABATED SUCCESS!
UNABATED INTEREST!
UNABATED SALES!
UNABATED SATISFACTION!
ON THE PART OF PURCHASERS!

Everything Unabated except the Prices, which are Abated

Beyond anything ever known elsewhere, or heretofore known even at

**WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.**

Lest the people should suppose that after two weeks of

**Such Unprecedented Activity in the Sale of Ready-made Clothing**

Our stock must be depleted, we would remind them that we started out to sell **$400,000** worth, and that we still have in our

**Immense Oak Hall Buildings**

A stock, the like of which even in Quantity, to say nothing about Quality and Price, is not to be found anywhere else in the city Philadelphia. Fully **$250,000** worth still to be sold! And we would make the further announcement that as the near approach of the year's end renders more and more imperative the SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF ALL THIS CLOTHING, we are determined no longer to withhold anything, but let everything go, even *THE HIGHEST GRADES OF OUR FINE CLOTHING,*

**DRESS SUITS, BLACK COODS, FINE OVERCOATS,**

**Of imported materials, and the whole mass of our Business Suits and Every-day Clothes at prices suited to the pockets of our customers.**

The people are now fully convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition!!!

## THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

*Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the*

**Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.**

*HEAVY DISCOUNTS STILL PREVAIL IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND OUR*

**Boys' Clothing is still selling at less than the cost of manufacturing!**

**At the Great Oak Hall Buildings,**

**S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.**

**WANAMAKER & BROWN.**

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

*This sale is positively to clear out $250,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low THAT NO OTHER HOUSE CAN REACH US.*

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF**

**ASTRACHANS,**
**VELVET CLOTHS,**
**SWAN SKINS,**
**FUR BEAVERS,**
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NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

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**Closing Out Winter Stock.**

**Great Reduction in Prices.**

**Astrachans,**

**Velvet Beavers,**

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**Overcoatings,**

**Waterproofs,**

**Velveteens,**

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## FURS.

**1107 CHESNUT STREET.**

**MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!**

We are giving away

**Fine Black Astrachan Muffs**

FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES in the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

THREE DAYS. THREE DAYS.

# GREAT ART SALE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

**DECEMBER 15, 16, and 17**

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, will be sold at Public Sale, at

**ROBINSON'S GALLERY, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,**

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

**OIL PAINTINGS,**

**FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS,**

**SPLENDID DRESDEN ENAMELS**

**SPLENDIDLY FRAMED.**

**The Pictures will be sold in elegant GOLD-GILT and WALNUT FRAMES, suitable for Private Sales.**

This sale will afford the finest opportunity for the selection of elegant

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**

Among the artists represented are the well-known names of

BROCHART, PARIS, BODDINGTON, LONDON,
WILSON, GLA HOFFER, DUSSELDORF,
SCHULTZE, SSELDORF, DANTZE, MUNICH,
BONFIELD, AMERICA, MORAN, AMERICA,
RICHARDS, AND OTHERS, AMERICA.

**The Dresden Enamels, Plain and Colored Engravings, and Painted Photos, by Wilson, of London, are Real Gems of Art, and not to be excelled in the world.**

The Galleries are now on free exhibition, open to the public day and evening until the days of sale.

12 9 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

## LITERATURE.

*REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.*

LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, by George Ticknor Curtis. Volume I. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia Agent: George Gebbie, No. 730 Sansom street. For sale by subscription only.

Daniel Webster died on the 24th of October, 1852, and within less than ten years from that time the great national crisis that he foresaw and endeavored to avert overtook the nation, and with the firing of the first gun upon Fort Sumter a new era was inaugurated. The four years of civil war as effectually divided the times of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun from to-day as if a century had intervened. These men are as much historical figures as Washington, Adams, and Jefferson; and it would seem at the first glance that the present is as good a time as any for giving to the world a standard biography of the great orator and statesman who for so many years held a foremost place in the Senate, and who enjoyed a personal popularity not surpassed by any public man of his times. The ideas on the slavery question, however, have changed so radically since the Rebellion, and the feelings engendered by the great conflict are so strong, that it is doubtful whether the American people are yet in a fit frame of mind to review with judicial impartiality the political career of such a man as Daniel Webster. We read the story of the great anti-slavery struggle by the lurid light of an overwhelming national calamity, and there is a strong disposition in some quarters to deal harshly with the memories of statesmen like Daniel Webster, who labored to avert the evil day that they clearly saw was coming on, instead of advancing to meet it.

To us the various compromises with the pro-slavery party appear to have been at once cowardly and impolitic. Whether the record will be so read a hundred years hence is a question. The anti-slavery faction was weak and unpopular, and the slave-owners strong, arrogant, and with the law upon their side. Time was required for the development of public opinion in the direction of freedom, and it was reserved for the pro-slavery men to precipitate the conflict that resulted in their destruction.

Among the great changes wrought by the Rebellion, none is more remarkable than the loss of prestige sustained by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Before the war their names were cited on every occasion, and were always received with shouts of applause: now they are seldom mentioned, and seldom even thought of. Their fame has been obscured by the mighty events and the new men that have come before the public since their day; and with regard to Mr. Webster, especially, there is a strong disposition to disparage his genius and to represent him as vain, shallow, and insincere. We are convinced that such a view as this of Mr. Webster's character is unfair, and that the time will come when his career as a statesman will receive impartial judgment at the hands of the American people, without undue laudation and without prejudiced disparagement. Before the Rebellion he was a sort of demi-god, and since then he has been as harshly depreciated as he was previously too highly exalted. With all his faults, he was a great man, a great statesman, and an orator that is entitled to rank with the greatest the world has produced.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis is particularly fitted for the position of biographer of Mr. Webster. He is the last of his literary executors, and he has been able to command a mass of materials such as would not be accessible to any other writer. The volume before us comes down to 1838, when the question of the annexation of Texas was beginning to be a matter of serious contention. It covers the most active and interesting period of his career, when he was a commanding figure in the Senate, and when he did more than at any subsequent period to establish the reputation that made him, next to Henry Clay, the most popular man in the country. Mr. Curtis has executed his task with discretion, and with an evident desire to be as impartial as possible. The work is illustrated by a number of interesting letters and documents never before published, and it is valuable not only as the most perfect biography of Mr. Webster yet written, but as giving at least a partial inside view of our national politics during the period when the anti-slavery struggle was becoming the all-absorbing topic. The book is handsomely printed and bound, and it is embellished with a fine steel portrait of Mr. Webster, from the portrait by Healy, and with a number of vignette wood-cuts.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN B. GOUGH. Published by H. C. Johnson. Sold by subscription only.

Mr. Gough is a born orator, and he is consequently one of the most popular lecturers now before the public. He has the rare faculty of securing the sympathies and attention of his audience, and of holding them spell-bound by his manner rather than by his matter. Mr. Gough's discourses are often extremely trivial in subject when they come to be read by the sober light of criticism and when away from the fascination of his presence. They are made up of well-used materials, and display but little originality in style or arrangement. When he is speaking, however, all this is forgotten, and the public listens to the often-told anecdotes and jokes with as much zest as if they were bran-new coinages of the lecturer's brain. As might be expected, the autobiography of Mr. Gough loses much of the fascination of his spoken efforts, and the actual events of his life are not in themselves sufficiently interesting or important to fill up the bulky volume of 552 pages before us. The book is, therefore, largely composed of padding, which, however, will be no objection to the majority of readers into whose hands it will fall. Mr. Gough tells the story of his life in a straightforward manner, and he tells it well. He makes no great pretensions to literary style, and that is well also. The book is one that will be read with interest by many who are anxious to know what the great temperance orator has to say for himself, and it will have a positive value as an encouragement to those who are struggling in life against temptation and adversity. The autobiography is an amplification of a work written twenty-five years ago, and it covers the quarter of a century that has elapsed since then. It is illustrated with an excellent steel-plate portrait of Mr. Gough, and a number of wood-cuts.

—From A. H. Hubbard, No. 400 Chesnut street, we have received "Bible Lyrics," by Rev. John A. Murray. This is a series of metrical versions of those portions of the Old and New Testaments that appear to be particularly suited for such treatment. The author has endeavored as far as possible to preserve the exact language of the Scriptures, and he has succeeded in a majority of instances in giving very clever adaptations, many of which appear to be admirably suited for congregational hymns. The most ambitious, and the least successful, feature of the book is an attempt to cast the Book of Job into a dramatic form. It is evident that Mr. Murray has no very clear idea of what a drama really is, and his versifications of the speeches of Job and his friends fall very far short of the simple grandeur of the original. There is much that is commonplace in the other portions of the work, but the lyrics are generally spirited, and the work is one that more fully represents the poetry of the Bible than any that has hitherto been published. It is the kind of a book that thousands of readers will wish to possess, and it is admirably adapted for a holiday gift. The work is handsomely printed and bound in elegant style, and it is illustrated with a number of Dore's Bible designs, copied by Osborn's photo-lithographic process. For sale only by subscription.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Twisted Threads," by Mrs. M. D. Nauman. This is a new novel by the author of "Sidney Elliott," published about a year ago. It shows considerable improvement over that work, and it is a pleasantly written story of life and manners, in a vein that, if not very original, is at least attractive and healthy.

The same house sends us "Nancy's Christmas," an interesting story for children, with a good moral to it.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George Second," by Mrs. Oliphant. Published by Little & Gay. These sketches were originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine* and in *Littell's Living Age*, where they attracted much attention. They are graphic word-pictures that give us a view of English society at a most interesting period, and they are well worthy of a perusal. Sketches are given of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chesterfield, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Alexander Pope, The Young Chevalier, John Wesley, Commodore Anson, Bishop Berkley, Samuel Richardson, David Hume, and William Hogarth.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine* for December 18.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for January, published by Daughaday & Becher, No. 424 Walnut street, commences the fourteenth volume. The contents are up to the usual standard of excellence. The publishers offer a handsome steel engraving, entitled "Help Me Up," to subscribers for the year 1870.

—*Demorest's Monthly* for January has a steel-plate portrait of Mr. and Madame Demorest; fashion plates and patterns, with directions for all kinds of fancy work. The literary contents present an entertaining variety of reading matter that will please the patrons of the magazine.

—The November part of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, published by Western & Co., New York, gives an interesting and valuable series of articles on engineering subjects, with descriptions of some of the recent and most important inventions. This periodical contains a vast amount of information, and it is well deserving of the esteem in which it is held by practical and scientific men.

## TRUE EPISCOPACY.

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*

"Episcopacy set forth by the Apostles of Christ, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit of Truth, is to be acknowledged 'the Ordinance of God.'"

Such is the title of a sermon preached by the Rev. Daniel Washburn before the Schuylkill and Lehigh Convocation, and published at their request. The subject does not admit of much novelty of treatment. The truth of the proposition can be demonstrated only by proof drawn out of "Holy Scripture and ancient authors." We do not remember to have seen a more concise and lucid collation and use of the principal testimonies that bear on this question. While the sermon is thoroughly outspoken on what the reverend author believes (and proves it too) to have been the primitive structure of the Church of Christ, it is truly charitable and catholic in its spirit towards those who have departed from the Apostles' fellowship. The conclusion of the discourse it is easier for believers in ministerial purity to scoff at than it is to refute.

Disowning the fictitious and now offensive *nom de plume*—"The *Episcopalian*"—I beg to subscribe myself, truly,

Phila., Dec. 14, 1869. AN EPISCOPALIAN.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE CHESNUT Colonel Fitzgerald's Irish drama of *Patrice* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Mary Warner* will be performed this evening, with Miss Bateman as the heroine.

AT THE ARCH the scenic comedy of *The Overland Route* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Frank Brower will appear this evening as "The Virginia Mummy."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the new burlesque of *The School for Scandal* and *Mary Warner* will be repeated this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some of their most remarkable feats of magic this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

OPERA DI CAMERA.—To-morrow afternoon Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb will produce his opera of *Treasured Tokens* at the Chesnut Street Theatre. The cast will include a number of well-known and popular singers, and a large orchestra and chorus will be provided for the purpose of rendering the work in effective style. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his second matinee of the season on Friday next, at the Foyer of the Academy of Music.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The concluding lecture of the first series of this course will be delivered on Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music, by Wendell Phillips. Subject:—"Daniel O'Connell."

To-morrow afternoon Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu will lecture to the young folks on his adventures "Among the Cannibals."


FINANCIAL.

THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Free of Government Tax,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

MANY PERSONS ARE SELLING THEIR GOVERNMENT BONDS WHILE THE PREMIUM IS STILL LARGE (as the Treasury has promised to buy thirteen millions *in December*), AND REINVEST IN THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, WHICH PAY ABOUT ONE-THIRD more INTEREST. THE TIME TO MAKE SUCH REINVESTMENT *is while the Treasury is buying, and Governments are at a premium.*

THE ROAD DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would have to wait years for population and business, but through the most thickly settled and productive agricultural counties in the State, which gives each section a large traffic as soon as completed.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, NEW YORK, and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and in Philadelphia by

BOWEN & FOX,

Merchants' Exchange Building,

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,

11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currenc

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE

STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amoun of the aoove Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 tu2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2§

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Total amount to be issued, $2,500,000 on 140 Miles of Road,

(Extending from Chicago through Eastern Illinois to the junction with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, with which it forms the shortest TRUNK LINE to Louisville and the South), making the average of Bonds about $18,000 per mile, and it is expressly guaranteed that the bond issue shall not exceed that sum.

The Road traverses a country that assures a large and profitable business; is built and equipped from Chicago to Momence, a distance of 55 miles, AND UPON THIS PORTION OF THE LINE ONLY WE NOW OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE.

These Bonds are protected with extraordinary care by registration and otherwise; the interest upon them will be paid out of one-third the net earnings, and the Sinking Fund, created and set aside, will provide ample means for their redemption.

They are Officially Registered and Transferred by the

Union Trust Company

of New York, who thus become the custodian of these Bonds. IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT NO BONDS CAN BE MADE MORE PERFECTLY SECURE, OR MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

It is a CAPITAL ADVANTAGE of these Bonds that they bear 7 per cent. gold interest for 40 years; and compared with 6 *per cent.* gold bonds, the additional 1 per cent., at compound interest, for thirty years, would give the owner of this Bond a profit of $951·28, and for forty years, $2006·43.

Government Sixes might be exchanged with this result:—$10,000 would buy $12,000 of these bonds, payable in gold, yielding a profit in hand, and besides THE GAIN OF $2000 PRINCIPAL AND THE ANNUAL 6 PER CENT. THEREON, WOULD, AT MATURITY, NET THE BUYER $24,041·16 ADDITIONAL PROFIT IN INTEREST.

Prices at present, 95 and accrued interest from October 1.

Pamphlets, with Maps and detail, and the BONDS may be had of us, or of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

*W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,*

No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,

Agents for the sale of the Bonds. 12 2 thstu6t

COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

UNITED STATES,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

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PREMIUMS.....1,193,843·43

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PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreery. J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

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Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $610,279·32.

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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186[illegible]

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 186[illegible]

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

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UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

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WOOD MOULDINGS,

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BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

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1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
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NED BUNTLINE'S GREAT STORY!

*THE GREAT LIVING SCOUT!*

# BUFFALO BILL,*

THE KING OF BORDER MEN!

**The Wildest, Truest Story Ned Buntline Ever Wrote!**

An oasis of green wood on a Kansas prairie—a bright stream shining like liquid silver in the moonlight—a log house built under the limbs of great trees—within this humble home a happy group. This is my first picture.

Look well on the leading figure in that group. You will see him but this once, yet on his sad fate hinges all the wild and fearful realities which are to follow, drawn to a very great extent, not from imagination, but from life itself.

A noble-looking, white-haired man sits by a rough table, reading the Bible aloud. On stools by his feet sit two beautiful little girls, his twin daughters, not more than ten years of age, while a noble boy of twelve or thirteen stands by the back of the chair where sits the handsome, yet matronly-looking mother.

It is the hour for family prayer before retiring for the night, and Mr. Cody, the Christian, always remembers it in the heart of his dear home.

He closes the holy book, and is about to kneel and ask Heaven to bless and protect him and his dear ones.

Hark! The sound of horses gallowing with mad speed towards his house falls upon his ear.

"Is it possible there is another Indian alarm?" he says, inquiringly.

Alas, worse than the red savages are riding in hot haste towards that door.

"Hallo—the house!" is shouted loudly, as a large cavalcade of horsemen halt before the door.

"What is wanted, and who are ye?" asked the good man, as he threw wide open the door and stood upon its threshold.

"You are wanted, you black-hearted nigger-worshipper, and *I*—Colonel M'Kandlas—have come to fetch you! And there's the warrant!"

As the ruffian leader of the band shouted these words, the pistol already in his hand was raised, levelled, fired, and the father, husband, and Christian fell dead before his horror-stricken family.

"If them gals was a little older—but never mind, boys, this will be a lesson for the sneaks that come upon the border—let's be off, for there's plenty more work to do before daylight!" continued the wretch, turning the head of his horse to ride away.

"Stop!"

It was but a single word—spoken, too, by a boy whose blue eyes shone wildly in a face as white as new-fallen snow and full as cold—spoken as he stood erect over the body of his dead father, weaponless and alone.

Yet that ruffian, aye, and all of his mad, reckless crew, stopped as if a mighty spell was laid upon them.

"*You*, Jake M'Kandlas, have murdered my father! You, base cowards, who saw him do this dark deed, spoke no word to restrain him. I am only Little Bill, his son, but as God in Heaven hears me now, I will kill every father's son of you before the beard grows on my face!"

"Hear the little rooster crow. He'll fight when his spurs grow, if we don't cut his comb now," cried the leader, with a mocking laugh, and he raised his pistol once more.

"Monster, you have robbed me of a husband; you shall not kill my boy," shrieked the mother, as she sprang forward and drew her son up to her own bosom.

"Colonel, there's a big gang of men comin' over the prairie. We'd better git," cried a scout, riding in at this moment.

"Aye! For I don't want to kill a woman, if I can help it. Column to the right, boys, and follow me."

In a minute, at full speed, the party dashed away after their leader, and the wretched family were left alone with the dead.

Frozen with terror and awe, the beautiful twins, Lillie and Lottie, crept out to the doorway, where their mother and brother knelt over the stiffening form of him who had been so good and kind—their dear father.

Oh, what a picture! Grief was still. Nor sob, nor tear, not even a moan arose. They were dumb with agony—paralyzed with a sense of utter bereavement.

* * * * * * *

It is now 1861. The old log house has disappeared, but in the same noble grove a pretty white cottage is seen. Barns and haystacks all tell a story of good farming and profitable results.

On the embowered porch of this cottage sits the widow, still in her mourning garb, worn for him whose death we have already pictured, and near her stand two lovely girls—the twin sisters, Lillie and Lottie, now in the early bloom of beautiful womanhood.

They look alike, are dressed alike, and are exceedingly beautiful.

Lillie held a letter in her hand which the mounted mail carrier had left as he swept by.

"Oh, mamma, mamma! brother is coming home! He says he will be here before the sun sets on the twenty-fifth! The letter is from Fort Kearney, and has been long in coming."

"Is not to-day the twenty-fifth?" asked Lottie.

"To be sure it is, and he will be here. Our William is wild, but he never tells a falsehood. He is too proud for that! Heaven bless him!" said the mother, in a low, earnest tone.

"He is not coming alone," said Lillie. "He brings two friends with him."

"It lacks scarce a half hour of sunset," said the mother.

At the same instant Lillie, who had been glancing through an avenue which led westward in the grove, cried out:—

"They are coming! They are coming!"

And three minutes later, their horses frothy and hot, three horses at full speed dashed up to the gate fronting the cottage.

"Oh! brother! brother!" cried the two sisters, joyously, and all heedless of the stranger eyes now looking on them, they rushed out to embrace and kiss him.

Buffalo Bill, for this was he, had learned to hide all his feelings, but with a gentle tenderness he shook himself out of their embraces, and presenting his two friends by name, hurried on to meet the dear mother, who, with glistening eyes, waited to greet her idol and her pride.

"My good mother!" was all he said, as he pressed his manly lips to her white forehead.

"My dear son!" was all she said, but pages would not describe the reverence in his tone, or the undying love in her look.

Bill now presented his friends in more form to his mother than he had deemed necessary in the case of his sisters.

"This, mother," said he, presenting a young man who, in form and appearance, resembled himself very closely, though he was an inch taller and hardly so muscular, "this is my mate—this is Bill Hitchcock, the best friend I ever had, or ever will have, outside of our own family. Three times has he saved me from being wiped out. Once by the Ogallalas, once when I was taken with the cramps in the ice-cold Platte, last winter, and once when old Jake M'Kandlas and his gang had a sure set on me. He and I will sink or swim in the same river, and that's a safe bet. Bill, that's my mother, and a better never trod the footstool!"

Wild Bill, with a natural grace, bent his proud head and took the hand of the lady, saying, in a tremulous tone:—

"I'm glad to see you, ma'am, for I've got a good old mother that I haven't seen this many a day, and this rayther brings her up afore me!"

"And this other," continued Bill, "is Dave Tutt. He is good on a hunt, death on the reds, and as smart as bordermen are made nowadays. Now, boys, you're all acquainted, make yourselves at home. The darkey out there has got the horses, and he'll see them all right."

Three more perfect men in point of personal beauty never trod the earth.

Wild Bill, six feet and one inch in height, straight as an ash, broad in shoulder, round and full in chest, slender in the waist, swelling out in muscular proportions at hips and thighs, with tapering limbs, small hands and feet, his form was a "study." His face, open and clean, had regular features, the nose slightly aquiline. His large bright eyes, now soft and tender in expression, were a bluish grey in color, shaded by lashes which often drooped over his bronzed cheek as he looked down, somewhat confused in female society, to which he was unused. His long brown hair fell in wavy masses over his shoulders, but it was fine, soft, and glossy as silk.

The same picture will do for Buffalo Bill, only this difference noted. The eyes of the latter were nearer a blue in color, his height one inch less, and his hair a little more wavy and a shade lighter.

Dave Tutt, nearly of the same height, was equally well formed, but there the resemblance ceased.

His eyes were black as jet, and deeply set, though his features were perfect, and, when he chose, his expression soft and winning. His hair, curling slightly, was black and glossy. But with all his beauty, there was a sensual expression about his mouth, so utterly different from that in the other two, and a fierce, passionate longing in his eyes, which made the two girls, instinctive in their purity, shrink from him.

After supper the reunited family and their guests were cosily seated in the sitting-room, when Mrs. Cody, whose face was towards the window, screamed out in sudden terror, and rose to her feet with a face so deathly pale that it seemed as if she was death-stricken.

"What is it, mother?" cried Bill, springing to her side.

"The window—*he* was there!" she gasped, and then she swooned away.

"*He?* Girls, look out for mother. I'll see what *he* was at the window!" cried Bill, and he sprung to the open casement.

As he did so, a bullet whistled past his ear and struck the opposite wall, while a hundred wild yells proclaimed that Indians had surrounded the house.

Wild Bill, cool and collected, instantly blew out both the lights, exclaiming:—

"Darkness here and moonlight out thar! We'll be all right in a shake. Jump for your tools, boys; mine's handy. Gals, lay low out o' range; we'll soon let the reds know old hands are here."

The three young men, reinforced by three negroes and one white man, the farm hands, were ready for work in less than a minute, and as the Indians did not seem disposed to make a rush for the inside of the house, crept quickly to points where from the doors and windows they could pick the fiends out from their coverts among the trees around.

Meantime the twins had succeeded in restoring the mother to consciousness, and to the hurried inquiry of her son as to whom she had seen at the window, replied that she had recognized the face of Jake M'Kandlas, the murderer of her husband, glaring in with a look so full of hate and vindictive cruelty that she was completely horror stricken.

"There's too many reds out there, or I'd make a rush and settle his hash!" said her son. "If he'll only stay 'till we thin 'em down a few, I'll accommodate him with a private entertainment. Look out for yourselves, girls—the boys are giving 'em Jessie, and it's about time my hand was in!"

A rapid firing had been going on from the moment Wild Bill got to the door, the Indians shooting at random, for all in the house was dark except the flash of the guns, but every now and then a yell of agony told that the attacking party were not going unpunished.

They could only be seen as they sprang from tree to tree for cover, but their terrible yells ringing through the air told that in numbers they were at least ten to one of the defending party.

"Whar's the stock? Won't they try to run that off?" asked Wild Bill, as his mate, standing by his side, sent a Red to eternity with a shot from his favorite long rifle.

"I expect they will. I would almost as soon lose my hair as to lose Powder Face, for the insect has carried me through more bad scrapes than I've time to count," said Buffalo Bill, referring to his favorite horse.

"And I will lose my hair afore I'll lose Black Nell, for she never deserted me. She'll kick the head off any Red that tries to mount her. But can't we get to the horses?"

"Wait till I give Dave and the boys in here their orders, and then you an' me will get to the horses and come in on 'em like as if we were fresh hands in the fight."

"That's the talk, Bill—that's the talk. Only let me and Black Nell and you and Powder Face give 'em a charge in the rear and they're gone in!"

"Pepper into 'em then, till I tell the boys here where we're goin', so they'll be keerful how to shoot when we're a comin'."

Buffalo Bill now hurriedly told Dave Tutt and the men, who were firing at everything they saw move among the trees, what he and Wild Bill intended to do. The girls and his mother were to know nothing of it till it was all over, for the two Bills felt as sure of driving off the foe by their plan as if they were already in full chase of them.

Dave Tutt did not express any wish to go along, which rather surprised Buffalo Bill, for it was a duty that brave men would surely court. But there was a reason for this, as there is indeed for everything, as the reader will learn by-and-by.

The two friends, carrying their arms and bending low in the shadow of the garden bushes, crept away from the house until they reached a grain-field beyond the trees, into which they moved swiftly. They had but a little distance now to go to reach the stock pasture, and they got to the last in the very nick of time.

A half-dozen dusky figures were already there, and the horses, disturbed by the firing, were very uneasy as these advanced.

Two shrill calls, understood well by the animals for which they were intended, brought two noble animals, "Black Nell" and "Powder Face," to the edge of the grain-field. The next instant, needing neither saddle nor bridle, the two men were mounted, and without a word, both dashed forward upon the Indians who were after the stock.

So suddenly and unexpectedly were these overwhelmed—not a shot being fired, only the tomahawk used—that there was no alarm in the grove. Then the two men sped on, not noiselessly now, but whooping and yelling in wild concert, and urging their steeds faster by their cries, till they were upon the rear of the astonished redskins, pouring out shot after shot with deadly effect on the enemy.

Wheeling and circling here and there, never missing a shot—it seemed as if there were twenty, rather than two—Wild Bill and our hero dashed on, carrying death at every leap.

The Indians, who were Cheyennes, supposing this to be a reinforcement to those who had defended the house so well, soon gave way and fled in every direction, but not before full half their number had fallen.

"Curse them, why do they shoot so careless from the house—this is the second graze I have had from there," cried Wild Bill, as he wiped the blood from a wound grazing his cheek.

"There's a hole in my hat from the same quarter," said Buffalo Bill. "I'd like to know what they mean. It can't be but they know where we are. Never mind—I must hunt up old M'Kandlas now, for if mother saw him he must be here. Let's chase them, Bill, as long as we can."

The two men dashed away, and again a bullet, evidently from the house, passed so close to Buffalo Bill's head that he felt its wind.

The Indians scattered far and wide, but the two men succeeded in knocking over a half dozen more, when the thought struck them that it was better not to go far from the house lest some lurking behind would continue the attack, and they rode back.

The search for a white man among the bodies of the slain was unsuccessful, so Bill decided in his mind that if M'Kandless had been in the party he had escaped this time.

As they approached the house they took pains to make their individuality known by signals which could not be misunderstood, therefore they were spared the perils which it seemed friends rather than their foes had cast upon them during the charge.

In a short time, their horses left close in the shadow of the house, the two brave friends were in it once more.

"You can light up, I reckon," cried Buffalo Bill when he entered. "The Reds, or what's left of 'em, are off to their tribes on the ran."

"Thank Heaven, you are safe," said Mrs. Cody, as she heard the voice of her son. "I hope you and your brave friend are unharmed?"

"All right, mother, but a scratch or two that cold water will heal—but are you sure you saw the face of Jake M'Kandlas at the window?"

"Yes, my son—I never can forget his face. I surely saw it."

"Then he has got off this time. I knew most of his gang had gone under, but I didn't think he had taken up with the Cheyennes. They say that every tribe in the West but the Pawnees are going with the South. If they are, we border folks will have our hands full. But we're good for 'em, aren't we, Bill?"

"I reckon we are, if we know ourselves," said Wild Bill.

The moon had gone down before day dawned, but the repulsed Cheyennes never bated in their headlong speed until a couple of hours after sunrise, when they had reached a thick cotton-wood grove on the south bank of the Republican river.

Here, at the call of their chief, they dismounted and gathered around him. By his side, with a scowl of anger and some show of distrust, too, in his face, stood Jake M'Kandlas, the white ruffian who had planned this foray.

Looking sternly at him, after counting the warriors left, the old chief said:—

"There will be a great cry among the squaws in the lodges of the Cheyennes. Many warriors have gone down—their scalps are in the belts of our enemies, and we have not a scalp to show that has been taken in return for ours. What has the Hawk of the Hills to say to this?"

"That which the Great Spirit wills to be, will be!" said M'Kandlas in reply. "If we had fought as white men fight, and charged right in on them, we would now have their scalps in our belts. Big Maple would not listen to my words. He fought his way and lost half his warriors. It is not my fault. I have spoken."

"The Hawk of the Hills has spoken with a single tongue. His words are true. But the faces of the tribes will be black when we go back without scalps. What has my brother to say to that?" asked the chief.

"That if we go back without scalps, we are fools!" said M'Kandlas, quietly. "If the gun of Big Maple misses fire, does he throw it away, or pick the flint and try it again? There are more days and nights than one, and plenty of pale faces are scattered about the plains. The Hawk of the Hills knows other settlements which we can reach in two or three days' journey. We can go there for plunder and scalps and then come back here, and when the fighting men are not here or are asleep, we can sprinkle the bones of our dead with the blood of vengeance where they fell."

"The Hawk of the Hills speaks like a man. The heart of Big Maple was weak. It is strong again. The warriors will cook meat, and eat while their horses rest and feed."

Light blazing fires, emitting scarcely any smoke, were now made from dry twigs, and the warriors made a hearty meal, the first for twenty-four hours. It was not finished when an alarm was given by a scout. White men mounted and armed were coming in from the South.

"They are not those we fought last night!" said M'Kandlas. "They have not had time to get to this side of the river. I will ride out alone and see who they are. Let my red brothers remain where they are, ready to fight or to flee, if they see that I am among their enemies."

"The Hawk of the Hills is a great brave. His words are good and his deeds go with them," said the Cheyenne chief.

M'Kandlas now mounted his horse, put a bit of white cloth on the ramrod of his rifle, and rode out from the shelter of the grove towards the group of advancing horsemen, some ten or a dozen in number.

They halted as soon as he was observed and seemed to look to their arms.

He rode boldly on until within two or three hundred yards, when a shout of recognition rose on both sides and men rode rapidly to meet him.

They were his own men from the Black Hills, whom he had left there to carry on his business of pillaging emigrants, while he came down on an expedition on his own private account.

"Why are you here?" he asked, as they rode up. "What did you leave Cave Canyon for?"

"Because we got sarched out, and scorched out and whipped out!" said one, who seemed to head the party.

"Well, boys, I'm glad you are here, for now I'll do the work I failed in last night. That infernal fiend, Buffalo Bill, with Wild Bill and Dave Tutt, wiped out over twenty Cheyennes that I piloted down to the Cody place last night."

"Dave Tutt? Why he is one of us—one of our sort, at any rate!" said Frank Stark, the one who had spoken first.

"Yes—he used to be, but he's with them now. I couldn't get to see him alone, or I would have known what it meant. I had my own idea that he was after one of the gals, for they were purtier than any pictur that was ever painted, and I know he's death after that kind of game. But ride on, boys, and get something to eat, and then we'll plan for a nice bit of work to-night. There's between twenty and thirty Cheyennes left, and they'll fight like blazes for revenge."

M'Kandlas now turned and rode back with his men to the grove, so busy in talking with them that he did not notice a single person on a hill beyond the river, who had evidently seen all his movements, and who rode off swiftly when the ruffian leader entered the grove.

"There are warriors from my band in the Black Hills, come to fight by the side of their chief!" said M'Kandlas to the Cheyenne chief, as he and his men rode up among the camp-fires.

"They are welcome as the rain when the earth is dry. Big Maple is glad to see them here."

"Now cook and eat, boys," said M'Kandlas, "and let your horses rest and feed till we are right. We'll then wipe out Buffalo Bill and his party, and make a raid down the river as far as we can and then strike for the Platte for a rest." The continuation of this wild, true, and exciting story will be found in the *New York Weekly*, No. 7, which can be purchased from all News Agents on and after Tuesday, December 14. Specimen copies sent free. The terms to mail subscribers are:—Single copy, one year, $3; Four copies ($2·50 each), $10; and Nine copies (money all sent at one time), $20. Getters up of clubs can afterward add subscribers at $2·50 each. All letters must be directed to STREET & SMITH, P. O. Box No. 4896, N. Y.

* This is the *nom de chasse* of William F. Cody, the greatest hunter, guide, and scout in the far West, now employed in that capacity in General Augur's department, and a great favorite with Generals Custer and Sheridan. A man who has killed sixty-nine buffaloes in one day's hunt has earned that name, I think.


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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1

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PLATED GOODS OF THE FINEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR, BY A. H. ROGERS.

We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

Triple-Plated Silverware, Suitable for BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS. No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor. 11 20 lm A. H. ROGERS.

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A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu3mrp

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, 11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS, AT THEIR NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET. Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE. J. LUTZ, No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET. I am selling off my entire stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT LOW RATES, On account of retiring from business. Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

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ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $60 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. J. H. MICHENER & CO., CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues and Beef, Have Removed to their NEW STORE, Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET, 11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1 14§

M. MARSHALL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES, Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St. 10 21 thstu3m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK, SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS. Freight received at all times on covered pier. Advance charges cashed at office on pier. For rates or further information, apply to JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B.—Extra rates on small packages, iron, metal, etc. 2 23§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M. City of London, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M. Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M. City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency. FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$30 To London.....105 | To London.....40 To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47 PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX. FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. Liverpool.....$80 Halifax.....20 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. Liverpool.....$30 Halifax.....15 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....20 Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85 TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$90 These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S.C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS. THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, CAPTAIN HINCKLEY, Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 16, at 4 P. M. Comfortable accommodations for passengers. Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office. For freight or passage apply to E. A. SOUDER & O., DOCK STREET WHARF. The Steamship PROMETHEUS, Gray, will follow THURSDAY, December 23. 2 23§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer. Steamships insured at the lowest rates. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York. Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York. Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, 5 3§ No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE. The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN, GENERAL PATENT AGENT, No. 406 LIBRARY STREET. OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF. AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC. TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE. BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT PHILADELPHIA. FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY. Send for pamphlet on Patents. 3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS. LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair WINDOW SHADES, all kinds. SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS, PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors. TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. (11 26 3t

RAILROAD SUPPLIES. W. H. CARRYL & SONS, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET, IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§


AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. On Wednesday Morning, Dec. 15, at 1° o'clock, one case, comprising an assortment of very choice and superior Japan lilies, hyacinths, tulips, crocus, snow drops, etc., worthy the attention of florists and others. From J. A. K. Barnaart, Haarlem, Holland. 12 13 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC. On Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; library and dining-room furniture; 3 walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; fine French plate pier mirrors, 100x28 each, gilt frame; two superior walnut secretary and bookcases; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension, and centre tables, etageres, hat, and umbrella stands, lounges, arm chairs, superior office desks and tables, fine spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware, Salamander safe, made by Evans & Watson; platform scales and weights, cabinetmaker's bench, sewing machines, coolers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. Also, two sets Russian sable and French sable muffs and collars. 12 14 2t

ELEGANT DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, SUPERIOR WATCHES, MUSICAL BOX, OPERA GLASSES, SHIP CHRONOMETER, ETC. On Thursday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, a large assortment of diamonds, watches, etc., comprising in part—Pair solitaire diamond earrings, weighing six carats; pair do. do. do., about 4 carats; set elegant cluster diamond earrings and pin; several large and fine single stone diamond rings and pins; fine cluster diamond rings and pins; pearl necklace; a variety of sets earrings and pins; ladies' and gents' rings; scarf pins; 30 opera glasses, etc. Also, 70 ladies' and gents' very superior watches, by the most celebrated makers. Also, very fine musical box, six tunes, with drum and bells; superior ship chronometer, made by John Monose, London; surveyor's theodolite, etc. The above may be examined on Wednesday, from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on the morning of sale. 12 13 3t

BUNTING, DURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 10 6s

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, December 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor. Sale No. 529 Chesnut street. ELEGANT WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS; HANDSOME Walnut Parlor Suits, covered with fine reps and hair cloth; Fine Large Mirrors; Large and Superior Fire-proof Safes; Elegant Buffet Sideboards; Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets; Handsome China; Rich Cut Glassware, etc. On Wednesday Morning, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, elegant walnut household furniture, etc. ELEGANT BOOKCASE. Also, elegant rosewood bookcase, three doors. VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT. On Wednesday, At 12 o'clock M., at the auction rooms, without reserve, the valuable patent right for the United States in an improved Steam Generator. Model can be seen at the auction rooms. 12 13 3t

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF A. S. ROBINSON'S COLLECTION OF THE FINE ARTS. VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, ELEGANT DRESDEN ENAMELS, IN HANDSOME FRAMES. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 15, 16, and 17, at 11 o'clock, at Robinson's Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire very large and valuable collections of the fine arts, comprising 400 pictures, and including paintings by such artists as Brochart, of Paris; Bodington, London; Wilson, Glasgow; Hoffer and Schultze, Dusseldorf; Danke, of Munich; Bonfield, Richards, Moran, and others, of America; fine foreign engravings; elegant Dresden enamels; painted photographs, etc. Each picture is framed in an elegant gold gilt or walnut frame. 12 9 6t The collection will be on free exhibition until sale.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec 17, 18, and 19, At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hardwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated. The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames. The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M. Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street. DWELLING, No. 

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The stated meeting of this society was held last evening. Since the last report was published there have been added to the library 365 books and pamphlets, many of them of great value. Dr. Ruschenberger announced to the society that Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, a corresponding member of the society, more generally known in Philadelphia as Commodore Stewart, died at his residence, in Bordentown, N. J., on the 6th of November, in the ninety-second year of his age. Admiral Stewart had discharged all his duties with credit to himself and with advantage and honor to the nation. His official conduct in the early period of our navy contributed largely to its renown. Though the fights in which he participated were with guns of very small calibre, compared with those in use in these modern times, they demonstrated to the world, which then regarded us as a very feeble power, that the United States could produce men of courage and skill in naval warfare unsurpassed by those of any nation. But the Admiral was not more distinguished by his personal bravery and nautical skill than by his good sense. Dr. Ruschenberger related that early in July, 1868, Admiral Stewart, whom he met in Third street, near the Exchange, stated that at the outbreak of the Rebellion a gentleman asked him, in behalf of Secretary Welles, his views about the best means of effectually blockading our Southern coast, and that he advised against a declaration of blockade, because blockade is a war measure, and would justify foreign nations in recognizing a claim of the Rebels to belligerent rights. That the object of the Government could be as well attained by closing the Southern ports as ports of entry, as it had a right to do, by proclamation, and then stationing ships so as to seize all vessels attempting to enter them. But the blockade was proclaimed, and the result which he foretold followed. No better evidence of the activity of his mind in advanced age can be desired. He had then almost completed his 90th year.

Among the articles of interest contributed to the society is a fine old clock, one hundred and thirty-five years old, from Mrs. Mary Eilet, a venerable lady of nearly ninety years of age. In a letter accompanying the gift Mrs. Eilet says that "the case was made by my grandfather, who presented it to his young wife early in the last century. It remained with the family a favorite article of furniture until 1775, when it was presented to their daughter (my mother) on the day of her marriage to my father, and continued in their possession until the year 1801, when it was given to me on my bridal day, as a family heir-loom, to be valued for its antiquity. It has been in my possession sixty-nine years, and has been a true and valuable time-keeper." * * * * "I present it as an humble gift to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in the hope that it will be accepted in remembrance of past generations who valued it for services rendered during the lives of many who, all but myself, now rest in their graves."

A portrait of General E. P. Gaines was presented by Henry Carey Baird.

Messrs. W. H. Horstmann & Sons contributed a facsimile of their building, woven in silk.

Charles B. Dunn presented a finely executed portrait of the late John Grigg, an eminent Philadelphia merchant, painted in 1853.

During the evening a novel specimen of Indian instrument, styled a "medicine drum" was presented, accompanying which was the following letter:—

HON. JOHN A. WALLACE, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to present to the Historical Society, on behalf of Brevet-Colonel L. Henry Carpenter, 10th U. S. Cavalry, the Indian medicine drum which I send herewith. In September, 1868, Colonel Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, while investigating the country in the neighborhood of the Republican river, in the northwestern portion of Kansas, was suddenly attacked by a body of Indians estimated to number over 1000. Forsyth, whose command consisted of about 50 experienced scouts, in a fight which was probably the most desperate ever fought on the plains, succeeded after three days in driving his enemies off. He was, however, in a sad plight; every horse had been killed and more than half of his party had been either killed or wounded. Forsyth himself had received two wounds. Unable to move, he remained in this situation until he was relieved by Colonel Carpenter, more than a week after he had been attacked. During this time his command had subsisted upon horse flesh, which, when Colonel Carpenter found them, had grown putrid. Within a few miles of where Colonel Forsyth was found, the body of an Indian chief was discovered by Colonel Carpenter, which afterwards proved to be that of "Roman Nose," the principal chieftain of the Northern Cheyennes. Beside him was found his "medicine drum," his shield, and other implements of war. Contrary to the usual custom with the Indians, that of disposing of their dead by leaving them on scaffolds, the body of "Roman Nose" was found wrapped in fine skins and in a wigwam made of the whitest and best of buffalo robes. He had made himself particularly conspicuous during the first day's fight with Forsyth. Taking a position on a hill in the vicinity he harangued the warriors and beat his drum, so near to Forsyth's party that his speech was understood. He urged the Indians to be brave. He called upon them to remember that his medicine would protect them from the bullets of the pale-faces; that the Indians were many and the white men few. The time had arrived to push the white men from their hunting grounds. While thus engaged a bullet from one of Forsyth's scouts killed him, and his companions carried his body to the place where Colonel Carpenter afterwards found it.

The Indians lurked in the neighborhood until the arrival of Colonel Carpenter with his squadron of cavalry, when they disappeared. The "medicine drum" is to the Indian most sacred. He regards it with the greatest superstition, and it is seldom that one falls in to the hands of white men. Yours, very truly and respectfully,

J. E. CARPENTER.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Repairing the human hair is the latest.

—A fashionable wedding took place last night on West Walnut street. The bridegroom was M. Emile Letour, an ensign of the French navy, and who, until recently, was attached to the frigate Montreuil, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. The bride was Miss Bessie Q. Throckmorton, the adopted daughter of a wealthy shipper.

—Yesterday the funeral of Harriet Miller (colored), the mother of Robert Purvis, transpired from her residence, on Seventh street, below Wallace. She had arrived at the age of eighty-five, and was the owner of property to the value of $100,000.

—At St. Mark's P. E. Church, Locust street, west of Sixteenth, the nuptials of Mr. Jerome Carty, a rising young lawyer, and Antoinette F. Arnold, daughter of a merchant of this city, were also celebrated.

—The drainage on Third street, from Chesnut to Market, is again defective, and a general tear-out and hubbub is the result.

—A school for the better education of apprentices in the various departments at the Navy Yard has been opened.

—The Philadelphia Police Beneficial Society meets to-night.

—Manayunk desires the removal of the capital to that place, without the concomitant evils.

—Why don't the Germantown Passenger Railway Company run "dummies?"

—Our laundresses are chuckling with delight over the muddy streets.

—The circus fence on Eighth street is the bill-posters' paradise.

—Cold weather and matrimony travel hand-in-hand.

—House rents are as high in Norristown as in this city.

—Artificial *human* eyes is a Chesnut street sign.

—The Co-operative Shoemakers meet to-night.

—Chesnut Hill is the Alaska of Pennsylvania.

—The Temperance Blessing meets to-night.

—Nicetown is anything but a nice town.

—Plenty of ice in the Delaware.

INCENDIARISM.—About 5 o'clock this morning the grocery store of Abraham Kline, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Rockdale streets, was found by the inmates to be on fire. With a few buckets of water the flames were extinguished, but not until a loss of about $100 had been sustained. The fire was kindled under the counter, and when discovered the counter was in a blaze. An investigation showed that paper and other light matter had been used in making the fire.

About 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to fire the chair manufactory of Cornelius Hall, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Oxford streets. A quantity of rags, saturated with coal oil and ignited, were thrown amongst some lumber in the yard of the premises. The light attracted the attention of Officers Houghey and Devlin, of the Tenth district, who extinguished the flames.

THE HEBREW FAIR.—Concert Hall continues to be crowded nightly with the elite of our Hebrew society. The various tables are all being well patronized, and valuable articles are nightly disposed of by lottery. The chances in the parlor organ and furniture set are nearly all taken. At the tablepresided over by Mrs. Walker, a fine diamond set is to be seen, which in the end some lucky one will receive for a small sum. A magnificent silver-mounted cornelian butter-dish, presented by a congregation of Memphis, Tenn., is also on exhibition at this table. The Rebeccas at the Well are well patronized, Misses Feldman and Schloss being kept busy dipping for the palatable waters thereof. Nor is the confectionery forgotten, as the well-filled pocket-book in one of the fair attendant's hands last night evidenced a great rush of business. The Fair is a complete success.

TO BE HEARD.—The following cases will be heard before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon:—

Charles Johnson, charged with the larceny of $500 from Mr. Levy, residing at No. 514 South street. Arrested by Officer Gorman.

Lydia Robertson, colored, charged with larceny of clothing from Mr. E. Pascoe, living at No. 808 Filbert street. Arrested by Officer Gorman.

William Ellinger, charged with stabbing Officer Sisk at Second and Reed streets on last Saturday night. Arrested by Lieutenant Errickson.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of John Mitchell, aged twenty-five years, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 718 S. Seventh street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at the soap works of Josiah Shaw, at the foot of Brown street.

## WHISKY.

**Continuation of the Case of Assistant Assessor Moret—Arguments on Both Sides.**

The case of Assistant Assessor Moret was continued this morning in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwalader.

Mr. Valentine, Assistant District Attorney, commenced the argument for the prosecution. The act of Congress was read on the subject of the removal of distilled spirits from a bonded warehouse, without marks or brands. Mr. Valentine then said:—

The prisoner is charged with so removing or aiding and abetting in the removal of spirits. At a certain time five barrels of whisky, without marks or brands, were received by this Moret, who was then an officer of the United States. One assessor brought the whisky and another received it. The testimony and character of a Government witness had been assailed. Five witnesses had been called by the defense to blast the character and testimony of Mr. Brooks. They had five witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner, and four for general purposes—fourteen in all. They were a beautiful crowd. All of a kind, except perhaps Landerman. Their chief witness, Adam Plank, proclaimed his infamy on the stand. He had no hesitation in saying that he had sworn falsely for money. The testimony is plain that Detective Brooks could see to write in the cellar, which was denied by the defense. Several witnesses had done the same thing in the cellar at a later period, when there was less light on account of additional surrounding buildings. It has been proved that conversation in the parlor could be overheard in the cellar, when carried on in an ordinary voice. When Brooks overheard Moret, he was speaking in an excited voice. It had been conclusively shown that people in the store could be seen from the keyhole. Of the four witnesses who testify to the conspiracy, only one, Mr. Alexander, is of any account. If this one is believed, nearly all the Government witnesses are false.

General William McCandless then argued for the defense. The motive for the persecution of Moret by the witnesses Barto and Keller, was attributed to their desire to clear themselves from an indictment which is now pending in the city of Reading. The judge remarked, and told the jury that both of these witnesses were infamous, and no word that either of them had uttered was worthy of belief.

The tub or hole under the floor of the room was nothing out of the way. Every rectifying house has such an arrangement, which is necessary to the process of rectifying. The testimony of Brooks, on which the whole case for the United States depends, is biased by the fact that he is to receive part of the fine which will be levied in case the prisoner is found guilty.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold this morning at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. | $33 50 |
| 14 shares Kittanning Coal Co., par $50 | 65 00 |
| 167 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co. | 5 00 |
| 22 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal, par | 25 00 |
| 65 shares Little Schuylkill Rail., Nav., and Coal | 42 87 |
| 100 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co., par $50 | 43 25 |
| 250 shares McKean and Elk Land and Im. Co. | 27 00 |
| 13 shares Philada. and West Chester Turnpike | 3 00 |
| 2 shares Garretstord Plank Road Co., par $50 | 25 00 |
| 1 share Delaware County Turnpike Co., par $25 | 1 00 |
| 10 shares Darby Turnpike or Plank Road, par $25 | 2 00 |
| 100 shares Allegheny Railroad and Coal, par $25 | 1 00 |
| $3000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan | 50 per ct. |
| $2500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Conv. Loan | 77 " |
| $8000 Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co. Loan | 80 " |
| $2000 Philada. and Erie Railroad 6 per ct. Loan | 86 " |
| $1000 Sunbury and Erie Railroad Loan, 7 per ct. | 94½ " |
| $350 Allegheny R. and Coal Co. Loan, 8 per cent. | 20 " |
| 100 shares Tarr Farm Oil Co. | 6 cents |
| 200 shares Union Petroleum Co. | 1½ cts. |
| 355 shares Beaver Valley Oil Co. | 1 cent |
| 53 shares Girard Life Ins. Annuity and Trust Co. | $33 00 |
| 27 shares Southwark National Bank | 112 50 |
| 6 shares Bank of North America | 291 50 |
| 100 shares Central Transportation Co. | 55 00 |
| $5400 Belvidere and Delaware Railroad 3d mtg. | 79 per ct. |
| 21 shares Reliance Ins. Co. | 45 00 |
| 5 shares Academy of Music | 92 00 |
| 20 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. | 50 00 |
| 75 shares Lehigh Navigation Co. | 56 50 |
| 25 shares Morris Canal Consolidated, common | 27 25 |
| 100 shares Catawissa Railroad Co., common | 14 50 |
| 100 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common | 6 00 |
| 340 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co. | 0 81 |
| 50 shares Lake Superior | 0 75 |
| 10,000 shares Walnut Bend and Black Diamond Oil Co. | ½ cent |
| 4 shares Mercantile Library Co. | 6 75 |
| 70 shares William Butcher Steel Works | 4 00 |
| 10 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties | 122 00 |
| 5 shares Philadelphia Exchange Co. | 64 50 |
| BEACH STREET, Eighteenth ward—Three-story Brick Dwelling | 4500 00 |
| HUTCHINSON STREET, south of Master—Two three-story Brick Dwellings | 2700 00 |
| THOMPSON STREET, west of Twenty-fifth—Valuable Lot | 210 00 |
| TWO GROUND RENTS, of $250 each, $3700 and | 3150 00 |

THE END OF A MISERABLE WOMAN.—The Coroner this morning held an inquest, in the rear of No. 617 Baker street, upon the body of Ann Kelley, aged eighty odd years, who died suddenly of debility. Notwithstanding that Mrs. Kelley was the owner of considerable property, yet she resided in the *classic* neighborhood of Baker street, and was there the occupant of an old and rickety frame shanty. She lived in abject misery, as her appearance and that of the dwelling indicated. There was no furniture on the premises, and only a small piece of carpet was visible in all the house. The old lady was very poorly clad, and when she was discovered dead a canine, a faithful servant of the deceased, was found keeping watch over the body. Mrs. Kelley was almost reduced to a skeleton, and after death she only weighed thirty-eight pounds.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—William Fink, Samson Hart, and William Harrison went on a spree yesterday. They became gloriously drunk, and when at Crown and Callowhill streets they assaulted a German named J. G. Dieckel. The latter was passing along the sidewalk, and had not either by word or action provoked the assault. Policemen Krupp and Genther, who noticed the affair, pursued and arrested the men. They had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and were held in $500 bail each to answer the charge of assault and battery.

ON A LARK.—Lizzie Gilligan, who, in the language of a lieutenant of police, is one of the *beauties* of Oak street, imbibed too freely of the "ardent" yesterday. She found her way into the tavern No. 8 Callowhill street, and was put out by the proprietor. This kind of conduct she did not fancy. Reaching the street, she picked up stones and other missiles and hurled them at the tavern windows. She was arrested and committed by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned William Ellenger, on the charge of assaulting and stabbing Officer Swift, of the Second district, on Sunday last. He was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

James O'Kane was charged with the theft of a keg of butter from Messrs Carson & Young, N. Front street. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

ST. TERESA'S FAIR.—The great attraction at St. Teresa's Fair, at the Assembly Buildings, is a magnificent set of double harness which is being voted for. Among the contending parties we notice the names of the following:—Knickerbocker Ice Company, Harmony Fire Company, Hibernia Engine Company, and Mr. Hugh Halpin. The contest promises to be close and exciting, and the friends of each of the parties are quite sanguine of success.

BETHANY FAIR closes to-night. Those of our citizens who want to aid this great and good enterprise in this way, will observe that this is the last opportunity. The admission is placed at 25 cents for this evening.

**Removing Bank Treasures.**

A Hartford paper has the following incidents of a fire at Meriden, Connecticut:—

The First National Bank was in great danger, and it was thought best to remove all the money and papers to the vault of the Home National Bank. The removal was effected under the direction of Chief of Police Beach, the notes and scrip being carried out in a heaped-up basket. A roll of notes, amounting in all to $200, rolled off the top of the basket. Somebody shouted, "You've dropped something!" and it was picked up by the police and pitched into the heap. The police had their staves ready to knock down any intruder who should attempt to grab. They removed about half a million of property in notes, bonds, and deeds, and not a single cent was lost in the operation. A watch-dog whose life had been spent in watching the premises of Williams & Smith, whose entire establishment was burned, refused to leave the store, and neither threats nor coaxing could get him out. He was dragged out at last and taken to an adjoining livery stable, but he stole back again. He was again rescued, and again escaped, and retreating to the cellar, defied his pursuers to follow him. Shortly after, the building fell in with a crash, and old dog Tray went with it.

**The House Contingent Fund.**

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, made a report to the House yesterday on the expenditure from the contingent fund since the beginning of the present Congress. The total amount expended is $67,607. The principal items are as follows:—

Committee on Elections, $6500; Committee on Census, $3000; Committee on Judiciary, $3000; Committee on Ways and Means, $5000; Committee on Foreign Affairs, $3000; Select Committee on Commerce and Navigation, $2000; the six claimants from Georgia, $800 each—$4800; the contestants from Louisiana, Jones, Menard, and Hunt, $2500 each—$7500; two contestants from Georgia, Christy and Wimpy, $1500 each—$3000; J. H. Burch, contestant from Missouri, $1500; D. B. Thomas, contestant, $1658; J. M. Barclay, copyright digest, $2000; Mrs. James Hinds, salary for deceased husband as member from Arkansas, $1750 33; D. C. Forney, publishing the list of appropriations, $1875 70; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, fees, $6598 75. The balance is composed of incidental expenses.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Cotton less firm at 25c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 50; do. family, $7@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7. Wheat dull; red, $1 25@1 40. Corn firm; white, 86c; yellow, @90c. Oats, 56c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 02½@1 03 in wood and iron.

# FOURTH EDITION

## EUROPE.

### The Peabody Funeral Fleet Detained by a Storm—Fast Ocean Travelling—The Rinderpest Breaking Out in London.

### FROM EUROPE.

**Fastest Ocean Time on Record.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—The officers of the Inman line steamship City of Brussels, just arrived here, claims that she made the fastest transatlantic passage on record. The Brussels left New York on Saturday, the 4th inst., and arrived off Queenstown early on Saturday, the 12th.

**The Peabody Funeral Fleet.**

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The British steamer Monarch, having the remains of Mr. Peabody on board, has not yet put to sea, owing to the prevalence of a heavy gale.

**The Rinderpest.**

Much alarm has been created by the sudden breaking out of the rinderpest among the stock in the great cattle show in this city.

## CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

It permits the Western Pacific Railroad to occupy for depot purposes so much of Yerba Buena Island in the harbor of San Francisco, as may be designated by the General of the Army and Secretary of War, as not required in time of peace for military purposes. Said privileges to be suspended in time of war or imminent danger.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire and report whether it be not advisable to reduce the penalties mentioned in the Internal Revenue Act of July 20, 1868.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) announced the death of William Pitt Fessenden, late Senator from that State. His loss was the occasion of a great public sorrow to the people of that state, and of a sense of bereavement to the nation. In all the positions so worthily filled by him he was distinguished for skilled and graceful oratory, and for the comprehension and maturity of his opinions.

The class of questions which arose simultaneously with his advent to the Senate afforded an opportunity for the exhibition of those powers of analysis, logic, and invective which had rarely been surpassed. Whatever might be said of his constitutional conservatism, he was, by the native simplicity of his tastes, his education and habits of life, and, better still, by his enlightened sense of justice and hatred of wrong, always an able and fearless advocate of civil and religious liberty.

His influence upon the policy of the country during its eventful struggle was conspicuously, thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment. He constantly opposed any compromise with slavery. His success and influence were by the inherent energy of his mental constitution. Not a theorist, nor attracted by novelties, his character rested upon the granite basis of a lofty public virtue and private integrity.

Through all his public life there shines the lustre of a noble manhood and disinterested devotion to worthy ends and aims. In conclusion, he submitted the usual resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, and that the members of the Senate will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

**House.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Census bill, and the discussion was resumed on the amendments offered yesterday by Messrs. Judd and Coburn, providing for an apportionment of Representatives next August.

Finally the discussion was closed, and Mr. Judd's amendment was rejected—yeas, 56; nays, 94. After further discussion, the section was stricken out.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**The Erie War.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—In the trial of the case of White against Mattoon, in the Supreme Court to-day, Senator Mattoon testified that he had entered into a speculation with the plaintiff for the purchase of 1000 shares of Erie stock, he (Mattoon) engaging to afford White information obtained by him as a member of the committee of the Legislature on the Central and Erie Railroads, on condition of receiving one-half the profits of the speculation. Mattoon declined to answer several questions regarding the transactions, on the ground that the answers would degrade him.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, Dec 14.—Stocks unsettled. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115½; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, 54½; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 59½; Cumberland preferred, 24; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 89½; Erie, 26½; Reading, 100½; Adams' Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 24; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 88½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull, and declined 5c; State, $4 50@6 10; Ohio, $5 20@6 10; Western, $4 90@6 10; Southern dull at $5 40@8 10. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firmer; sound, $1 11@1 13½c; new yellow Southern, $1 06. Oats—State, 64½@65c.; Western, 63@63½c. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, in tierces, 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Leh Gold 1 | 95 | 100 Reading | 50½ |
| $1000 do | 95 | 300 do | 50¼ |
| $1000 W Jer R 6s | 91½ | 300 do | 50 50-31 |
| $2000 Ph & E 6s | 87 | 200 do | 50 3-16 |
| 12 sh Leh Val | 53½ | 300 do | 50 3-16 |
| 16 do | 53¾ | 900 do | 50½ |
| 9 sh Sp & Pine | 26½ | 500 do | 50 50-31 |
| 2 sh Ca & A Se | 65 | 100 sh Catawissa Pf | 35½ |
| 100 Leh N St | 33½ | 200 do | 35½ |
| 200 do | 33¾ | 100 do | 35½ |
| 25 do | 33½ | 200 do | 31 |
| 23 do | 33¾ | 5 sh Cam & AR | 119 |
| 20 sh Penna | 54¾ | 100 sh Ph & E | 29 |
| 25 do | 54½ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 Le gold 1 | 95½ | $1000 Elmira R 8s | 58¾ |
| $1000 do | 95 | $2400 City 6s, N. D. | 99 |
| $4000 Phila & E 7s | 85wn | 4 sh C & Am R | 119 |
| $9000 Pa 6s, 3 sec | 85wn | 16 do | 119 |
| | 108 | 266 sh Penna R | 54½ |
| $1400 do | 108 | 100 sh Read R | 50¾ |
| | | 10 sh O C & A R | 41 |

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT,

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order, 12 7 tuthsim

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Robbing the Mails—Murder of a New York Merchant—Massachusetts Methodist Convention.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Embezzling Letter Carrier.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—James D. Hobby, Jr., the letter carrier attached to station A, who was charged before Commissioner Shields with having embezzled and secreted about 170 letters, which had been entrusted to him for delivery, has been held in $2500 bail for trial. Defendant's counsel admitted the charge, but endeavored to prove that defendant was insane. The Commissioner, however, held the excuse to be inadequate.

**Robbery and Murder.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HOBOKEN, Dec. 14.—Circumstances recently developed prove that Mr. Thomas Greenwood, a New York merchant, residing in West Hoboken, who disappeared on the 7th inst., was robbed of $7000 and murdered in a field near his house. He was followed from New York by three men, who were seen on the ferry-boat. Spots of blood were found on the snow near his house, and footsteps, which corresponded to the missing man's boots, were discovered. Detectives are at work to discover the assassins.

**Daring Robbery.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Two men entered the office of Mr. Sibley, No. 22 Pine street, to-day, and while one of them engaged him in conversation, the other picked up a tin box and made off with it. The box contained a variety of bills and stock certificates, valued in all at about $10,000, none of which were negotiable.

Half an hour later the box was found in a water closet, where it had been broken open and the contents examined, but being of no value to the robbers, they were not disturbed.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Fraudulent Failure and Absconding.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—There is a report about town of the fraudulent failure and absconding of a firm ostensibly in the dry goods business. The concern has been established but a few months, but has succeeded in obtaining credit for some thousands of dollars of goods, which have been sold at less than cost, and the parties have fled to Canada. Their names have not transpired.

**Railway Accident.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 14.—William Adams, a freight brakeman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, slipped from the top of a car at South Newmarket this morning, and was instantly killed.

**Methodist State Convention.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The annual State Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Massachusetts commenced here to-day, Rev. L. R. Thayer, D. D., presided. The convention is largely attended. At the morning session addresses were made by Rev. A. John Allen, Isaac Jennison, Father Taylor, Dr. Coggswell, and others. Rev. J. W. Lindsay, of Boston, delivered an essay on doctrinal preaching.

**Verdict Against an Insurance Company.**

A verdict of $4000 has been rendered against the United States Marine Insurance Company, in the case of the schooner Lewis Chester, which was lost at sea, by a commission.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Naval Affairs.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following telegram was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day:—

KEY WEST, Florida, Dec. 13.—The Powhatan arrived here last night from Nassau, with thirty-six of the Lillian expedition. The Severn arrived this morning. The Powhatan sails this afternoon for Philadelphia. C. H. POOR, Admiral.

The Navy Department has advices that the United States ship Onward arrived at Panama on the 17th ult., having left Callao Nov. 9. The health of the officers and crew was good.

The Resaca arrived at Panama from San Francisco Nov. 24. The Kearsarge arrived at Callao Oct. 31. She sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, on Sept. 1, touching at Wellington, and sailed thence on Sept. 10. All well on board.

### FROM THE DOMINION.

**The Caldwell Extradition Case.**

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The case of Caldwell, who was committed for extradition, has been again before the court. Judge Coursol ruled that the decision of Judge Mondelet, on application to him for a writ of habeas corpus, was final, so far as he (Judge Coursol) was concerned, and that therefore he dismissed the motion for the prisoner's discharge.

**The Army of the Cumberland.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Arrangements for the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which will meet here to-morrow, are complete. The indications are that a large number of officers and soldiers will be in attendance.

## GENERALITIES.

**Killed Himself for Love.**

Yesterday afternoon a Frenchman, named Louis Henri Charbonnier, committed suicide at No. 10 Laurens street, New York, under temporary insanity. It appears that at about 2 P. M. Officer Agnew had his attention called to the room, and kicking it in, found the man suspended by means of a stout cord attached to a peg firmly driven into the wall. Deceased was about thirty years of age, tall in stature. For some time he had lived alone in the room. He was a jeweler, employed at Tiffany's. Some of the lodgers on Friday evening heard him driving a nail with some force, evidently the one which subsequently aided his transit to eternity. Since then no attention had been paid to his rooms, until his step-father and other inmates yesterday sought an entrance, when he was found dead. Disappointed love is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

**Are the Fenians Moving?**

For months the Fenian headquarters in New York, in West Fourth street, near Broadway, has presented a busy appearance. Workmen have been actively employed in the manipulation of Enfield and Springfield rifles into needle-guns, and large quantities of mysterious boxes and bales of army supplies have been arriving and stored. About 9 o'clock on Saturday the work of emptying the storehouses commenced. During the entire day trucks were employed, under the supervision of General O'Neil, in carting away the contents, closely packed in boxes. A great many cases of what are believed to be repeating carbines were also shipped. The most singular transaction of all was that all the trucks, on securing their freight, took different directions, probably to meet at some common centre. This may be the inception of another expedition to assist the Canadians in throwing off the British yoke, or it may be a little diversion to put them to the expense of another "Fenian scare."

**Indiana Divorces.**

The Chicago *Tribune* makes the point, which appears to be a good one, that the statutes of Indiana, while they authorize a divorce "for any cause which seems to the judge to be sufficient," still require that the plaintiff shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the State for one year. This is invariably construed to mean that he shall have come into the State in the course of his ordinary interests, and not for the purpose of getting a divorce. "The last is *mala fide*." As it is admitted by Mrs. McFarland and her friends that her visit to Indiana and sojourn (in the family of Vice-President Colfax) in Mooresville were solely for the purpose of procuring a divorce, after which she went away, this construction of Indiana law invalidates the divorce even in that State, and leaves the lady without legal status anywhere as the wife of the late Mr. Richardson.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1869.

At the Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, held MONDAY EVENING, December 13, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Officers and Directors for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
HORACE BINNEY, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
ADOLPH E. BORIE, J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
MORTON McMICHAEL, CHARLES GIBBONS.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| George H. Boker, | James L. Claghorn, |
| James H. Orne, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Stephen A. Caldwell, | John F. Verree, |
| Edward C. Knight, | Henry Lewis, |
| Edwin R. Cope, | Samuel C. Perkins, |
| Richard Wright, | Joseph Trimble, |
| John Rice, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| | J. Frailey Smith. |

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
1 31

PUBLIC SALE.

Card to the Public.

T. A. McCLELLAND, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, announces that he will sell on THURSDAY next, at Public Sale, commencing at 10·30 o'clock, a large assortment of superior Cabinet Furniture, which has been manufactured by our best houses for their retail sales, and which will be sold without reserve to pay advances. 12 11 3trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Invite attention to their stock of
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,
FLOUR, FRUITS,
And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a
Family Grocery Store,
Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstuim

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

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QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
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The finest in quality and style ever offered.
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$5000 WANTED.—A MAN WITH THIS amount as active or silent partner in a mechanical manufacturing business, well established, paying large profits, and only wanting increased capital to make it one of the best businesses in Philadelphia. Address "STEAM," 12 13 3t* "Evening Telegraph" Office.

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HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
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THE PHILADELPHIA
TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
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INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.
Capital, - $500,000

Established for the Execution of Trusts, Executorships, Etc.: the Safe Keeping of Valuables, and the Renting of Small Safes in its Burglar-Proof Vaults in the Granite Fire-Proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, Chesnut Street.

This Institution will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Company will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and *intelligence* will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against THEFT, BURGLARY, and 